

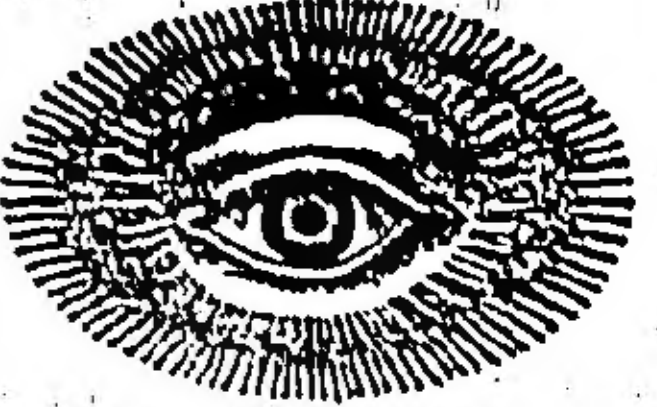
MASON'S  
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No. 21,812 號式拾百捌千壹萬式第 日肆廿月肆辰戊 HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 11th, 1928. 壹拜禮 日壹拾月陸年八廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

#### UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.30	10.55	12.20	1.45	3.10	4.35	5.60	6.85	8.10	9.35	10.60	11.85
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	6.49	8.14	9.39	11.04	12.29	1.54	3.19	4.44	5.69	6.94	8.19	9.44	10.69	11.94
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.51	11.16	12.41	2.06	3.31	4.56	5.81	7.06	8.31	9.56	10.81	12.06
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.15	8.40	10.05	11.30	12.55	2.20	3.45	4.70	5.95	7.20	8.45	9.70	10.95	12.20
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.20	11.45	13.10	2.35	3.60	4.85	6.10	7.35	8.60	9.85	11.10	12.35
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	9.10	10.35	12.00	13.25	2.50	4.15	5.40	6.65	7.90	9.15	10.40	11.65	12.90
Shanghai ...Dep.	7.55	9.20	10.45	12.10	13.35	3.00	4.25	5.50	6.75	8.00	9.25	10.50	11.75	13.00
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.41	8.65	9.13	10.18	10.58	1.14	2.19	3.20	3.40	4.39	5.38	6.37	7.36	8.35
Canton ...Arr.	—	12.40	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	—	7.28	—	—	—	—

#### DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 25 P.M.	No. 27 P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.30
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.35	11.49	11.56	2.58	4.39	5.49	6.45	7.04	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ...Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.42	—	12.03	3.05	4.46	5.56	6.52	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.18	10.47	—	12.07	3.10	4.50	6.00	6.10	—	—	—	—	—
Tai Po Market ...Dep.	7.40	8.28	10.57	—	12.18	3.21	5.00	6.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	12.22	3.26	5.04	6.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	12.36	3.39	5.17	6.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yau Ma Tei ...Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	—	12.48	3.51	5.29	6.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.17	9.02	11.32	12.29	12.54	3.57	5.36	6.46	7.28	7.44	—	—	—	—

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#### IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA):

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## THE JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION,

Care of TRAVEL BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, TOKYO.

### Our London Letter.

#### A KING IN EXILE.

##### THE SEARCH FOR A CROWN.

##### A PICTURESQUE STORY.

##### THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND PRINCE CAROL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 12th.

Who says the age of adventure is past because we are living in the prosaic Twentieth Century? Any doubts on the subject have been removed by Prince Carol of Rumania who came to England a few weeks ago on a private visit; and if the British Government have reason to regret his arrival there ought certainly to be gratitude towards him on the part of the Press. He has given them a story with the full flavour of “The Prisoner of Zenda” brought up to date. The novels of the Ruritanian series dealt with kings and pretenders, conspirators against thrones and faithful servants who wanted to restore them, but they had to do their work with road coaches and letters, so that their movements were slow and easily traced. Prince Carol, on the other hand, calls to his aid aeroplanes, motor cars and wireless as new factors in diplomacy.

##### Plotting to Return.

Some time ago Prince Carol renounced the throne of Rumania in favour of his son Michael, aged six years, and a Regency was set up. But the exiled King appears to hanker after his Royal heritage, and all Europe knows that he has been scheming to go back. Unfortunately for him neither his relatives nor the Rumanian people want him. They regard him as foolish and unstable. His overtures about returning have been made from time to time while he has been dodging about the Continent.

Then on April 28th he came to England from Paris with an understanding from the British Foreign Office that his stay was to be of two months duration. The time was to be extended at the end of that period if thought desirable. But within ten days of his arrival here Carol shot his bolt by too precipitate political wire-pulling in which he has involved some Balkan faddists and pro-Hungarian sentimentalists.

##### Propaganda Up-to-date.

Prince Carol has been staying at Godstone, in Surrey, as the guest of a wealthy Rumanian, M. Jonecu. He went to the London theatre, and everything was most correct in his attitude. Then suddenly the Home Office got to hear that he was plotting against the Rumanian Government. It was found that a large quantity of propaganda literature had been printed in London, with a manifesto signed by the Prince, and that it had been taken down to Surrey. At the same time it was discovered that two aeroplanes had been chartered to fly down to Godstone at night, pick up the manifesto made up in bales, and start for Rumania in charge of the Government. Just in the nick of time to prevent the machines setting out Scotland Yard detectives acting under the Home Secretary's orders appeared on the scene and stopped the great adventure.

The date fixed for this was made to synchronise with the meetings of the Nationalist Peasant Party at Alba Julia. The Party is opposed to M. Bratianu, the Rumanian Prime Minister, and head of the Government. Carol's idea was to distribute his leaflets from the air as the aeroplanes flew over the country, and he thought the people would rise up for him, oust his little son, and invite him to take the crown which he had renounced.

##### Possibilities Of Trouble.

Obviously if this plot had not miscarried, if Prince Carol had made this country a jumping-off place for his coup d'etat, Britain would have been involved in a very unpleasant (Continued on next column).

Eills

## NEW FAIRY BOOK.

FREE!

See page 2 for particulars.

### THE QUEEN IN THE EAST

#### END.

#### CHILDREN'S RUSH TO SEE HER.

May 7th.

In the heat and dust of Saturday afternoon the Queen walked through three streets in Bethnal Green, E. She had visited the Excelsior Cinema, Mansford-street for a performance of “I Pagliacci” by the Oxford House Choral Society, followed by the jungle film “Chang.”

Along Mansford-street, Bethnal Green-road, and Mape-street were thousands of children. An attempt by scores of policemen holding hands to keep them back failed. When the Queen came in sight little bodies wriggled underneath the linked arms and crawled between the legs of the policemen, while the Queen laughed at the enthusiasm of young Bethnal Green.

The cinema was filled with people who have been taught to love opera by the Oxford House Choral Society, which gives its services free. The Queen sat in the balcony. Between the Mayor of Bethnal Green, Mr. M. R. Seymour, who is also the head of Oxford House, and the Bishop of Stepney, Dr. H. Mosley.

controversy with the Rumanian Government. It is something like the famous case of the *Alabama*. During the American Civil War that ship was allowed to leave Liverpool a few hours before a Treasury order to stop her arrived, and she commenced a war at sea upon North American shipping.

Britain had to pay the bill for that escape and the subsequent exploits of the *Alabama*; and there is not much doubt that we should have found ourselves paying another indemnity if Prince Carol's aeroplanes had got clear away with his manifesto to Rumania. Fortunately his intentions were frustrated. The aeroplanes were not allowed to leave, and the arrest of it all is that the Foreign Office have requested Carol to get out of England at once. As I write he is packing up.

##### Abuse Of Hospitality.

Public opinion is satisfied that the authorities have done the right thing, and are to be commended for the vigour and speed with which they handled the situation. Prince Carol has begged to be allowed to remain, and has given solemn promises that he will behave himself in future in this country. But he has compromised himself too deeply. England has always given shelter to political personages and Royalists who have left their country for their country's good, but it has been on the clear understanding that while here they did nothing to abuse the hospitality extended to them.

The truth seems to be that Carol is an unusually reckless young man. He appears to have thought that the traditional privileges of asylum in England would cover his attempt to exploit the unrest in Rumania to his own ends. But the Government here could never allow even a suspicion to exist of taking sides between the Peasant Party and the so-called Liberals in Rumania. The former are striving to provide a new Government and are said to be in favour of a Republic, and there is no evidence that they have any intention to provide Carol with a throne. As English opinion sees it, the whole business—the plot, the aeroplanes and the leaflets, and the flight across Europe by night—indicates that this Prince who was known to be foolish is really more foolish than anyone supposed.—H.B.

### DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.  
(June 11th.)

St. Barnabas.  
Sale of Crown land Inland lot No. 2738, 3 p.m.  
Annual General Meeting Peak Club, 6 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: “A Hero For A Night.”  
World Theatre: “Johnny Get Your Hair Cut.”  
Star Theatre: “Winners of the Wilderness.”  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.  
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C. (Pres. Madison), 6 p.m.

Tuesday.  
(June 12th.)

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: “The Blue Danube.”  
World Theatre: “The Air Mail.”  
Star Theatre: “The Sunshine Trail.”  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.  
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Vancouver and Europe via Siberia (Empress of Canada), 6 p.m.

Wednesday.  
(June 13th.)

Queen's Theatre: “The Blue Danube.”  
World Theatre: “The Air Mail.”  
Star Theatre: “The Sunshine Trail.”  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.  
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Antenor), 10.30 a.m.

Thursday.  
(June 14th.)

R.E. Annual Dinner.  
Queen's Theatre: “Quality Street.”  
World Theatre: “The Loves of Sunya.”  
Star Theatre: “Cradle Snatchers.”  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Friday.  
(June 15th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.  
Queen's Theatre: “Quality Street.”  
World Theatre: “The Loves of Sunya.”  
Star Theatre: “Cradle Snatchers.”  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Saturday.  
(June 16th.)

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.  
Jacques Thibaud Concert Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.  
Queen's Theatre: “Quality Street.”  
World Theatre: “The Loves of Sunya.”  
Star Theatre: “Cradle Snatchers.”  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.  
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kikano Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.  
(June 17th.)

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.  
Monday.  
(June 18th.)  
Meeting of Creditors China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., 11 a.m.  
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

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[A.P.R.19]

### SHANSI TROOPS ENTER PEKING.

#### SOUTHERN PROCLAMATION.

FENGTIEN GARRISON  
RETREATS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 9th.  
On the morning of June 8th,  
General Pao Yu Lin, with his body-  
guard, marched out of the east  
gate.

Detachments of Shansi troops  
commenced to enter Peking shortly  
afterwards, through the south  
gate.

General Shang Chen entered at  
5 p.m. on June 8th. He issued a  
proclamation calling on any Man-  
churian deserters in hiding to de-  
clare themselves and give up their  
arms and ammunition.

This proclamation assures for-  
eigners of full protection.

Six thousand Shansi troops have  
taken up quarters in the city in  
the most quiet manner possible.

The Kuomintang is at Nanyuan,  
preparing to move down the rail-  
way from Peking to Tientsin with  
the intention of attacking the  
Northern forces commanded by  
General Chang Tsung Chang, Sun  
Chuan Faag and Chu Yu Pu in the  
Tientsin area.

#### QUIET IN PEKING.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 9th.  
Unrest in Peking is reported to  
be subsiding since the entry of  
the Shansi faction.

### SHANSI TROOPS CONTROL PEKING.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

SHANSI, June 9th.  
Shansi troops under General  
Sheng Tsun have taken over con-  
trol of Peking. Feng's forces are  
now occupying the south and east  
suburbs. They have been rein-  
forced but have not attempted to  
enter the city. Troop movements  
continue along the river between  
the sea and Tientsin.

### GENERAL WARDROP FOR TIENSIN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 9th.  
General A. E. Wardrop, com-  
manding the Shanghai Defence  
Force, has left for Tientsin aboard  
the Hector.

### JAPANESE DESTROYER FIRED ON.

NORTHERN ATTACKERS  
SILENCED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TIENSIN, June 9th.  
The Japanese destroyer *Maki*  
while conveying two Japanese  
vessels from Taku up to Tien-  
tsin, were fired on by Northern  
troops who were in positions ten  
miles from Taku.  
The *Maki* replied, silencing the  
fire of the Northern troops.

### CHANG TSO LIN'S HEALTH.

PRACTICALLY NORMAL.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, June 9th.  
In the course of an interview  
yesterday afternoon, General  
Chang Hsueh-Ming, Marshal  
Chang Tso Lin's second son, who  
arrived at two o'clock from Japan,  
stated that his father's health had  
shown a satisfactory improve-  
ment. Chang Tso Lin's tempera-  
ture is now practically normal.  
His left arm is wounded, and not  
broken as stated by the Japanese.

### JAPAN'S SHIPPING STRIKE OVER.

MEDIATORS' DECISION  
ACCEPTED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

OSAKA, June 9th.  
The standard scale of minimum  
wages formulated by the mediators  
has been accepted by the ship-  
owners and seamen. The strike has  
thus ended.

### SOVIET VIOLATION OF FISHERIES.

INVESTIGATION PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 9th.  
The Soviet Government replying  
to the Japanese protest regarding  
the violation of the Fishery Con-  
vention promised to investigate the  
complaint but it is generally be-  
lieved that a settlement of the  
trouble will be attended by no small  
difficulty.

### DUTCH RUBBER SCHEME.

INFORMATION NOW  
AVAILABLE.

EXPORT POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, June 8th.  
Heer Kloppenburg, who drafted  
the rubber valorisation scheme, has  
announced that he has submitted  
the plan officially to the companies  
interested in London and the  
Hague, and has therefore informed  
the British Secretary for the  
Colonies that the scheme is no  
longer confidential.

It will be recalled that recently  
an article appeared in the *Financial  
Times* outlining the details,  
while in Parliament no information  
was vouchsafed.

"Unexportable" Stocks.

LONDON, June 8th.  
With a view to minimising the  
depression likely to result from the  
immediate shipment of large ac-  
cumulated stocks of rubber in  
November following the removal  
of the regulations, the Rubber  
Growers' Association has circularised  
its Members recommending that  
as far as possible they should  
spread the export of their "unex-  
portable" stocks, existing on Octo-  
ber 31st, proportionately over the  
following six months.

The recommendation is that be-  
tween November 1st and April 30th,  
the growers should not export more  
monthly than the output for the  
preceding month plus one-sixth of  
the unexportable stocks existing on  
October 31st.

### NEW OIL VENTURE.

RICH FIELDS IN VENEZUELA.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 9th.  
The newspapers report that the  
Royal Dutch and Shell interests  
and the Carib syndicate have  
agreed to form a company to ex-  
ploit the rich oilfields of the Colon  
region of Venezuela. They will  
issue \$10,000,000 worth of debentures  
for finance, construction, and  
pipeline between Colon and Lake  
Maracaibo.

### FIANCEE WHO GAMBED.

SPANISH PREMIER BREAKS  
OFF ENGAGEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

MADRID, June 8th.  
The Spanish Prime Minister's  
romance is ended according to an  
announcement to-day to the effect  
that the engagement between  
General Primo de Rivera and  
Senorita Mimi Castellanos has been  
broken off and the marriage arrang-  
ed for September will not take  
place.

It appears that General Primo de  
Rivera learned that Senorita Mimi  
accompanied a certain Count and  
Duke recently to a place where  
stock market transactions were  
being carried on after the official  
closing of the Bourse.

The Senorita is alleged to have  
dealt in securities, specially quoted  
on the Bourse.  
General Primo regarded such be-  
haviour as imprudent and also an  
error of judgment, and decided  
irrevocably to break off relations  
with Senorita Mimi.

### DUTY ON ENAMELLED WARE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 8th.  
The House of Commons has  
agreed, by 225 votes to 84, to a re-  
solution imposing for five years a  
25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on  
imported enamelled domestic hol-  
low-ware, chiefly German, Belgian  
and Dutch.

### PERIODICAL SETTLEMENT ALLOWED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 8th.  
Officials of the curb market an-  
nounce that the principle of  
periodical settlements of bargains  
concerning foreign securities has  
been allowed by the Committee of  
the Clearing House.

### PRESIDENT'S POWER OF VETO.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 8th.  
President Coolidge, exercising his  
prerogative of a "pocket veto,"  
has failed to sign the Muscle Shoals  
Bill.

### GREAT ASTRONOMER'S DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

CAPETOWN, June 8th.  
The death is announced of Mr.  
William Reid, the famous as-  
tronomer and discoverer of comets.

### U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

FEDERATION OF LABOUR  
VIEWS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, June 9th.  
On the eve of the presidential  
campaign, the Federation of  
Labour, in their customary attitude  
but are opposing the Republican  
Vice-President Dawes and the  
Democratic Governor of Maryland  
Ritchie in the event of either being  
nominated for the presidency on  
the ground of Dawes' alleged op-  
position to organised labour and  
Ritchie's alleged opposition to child  
labour legislation.

### HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	June 9th, 1928.
R.K. Bank	£1,200 sel.
Do.	£1,200 nom.
Chartered Bank	£211 buy.
Merchants Bank A. & B.	£235 nom.
Do.	£214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£224 nom.
East Asia Bank	£175 nom.
Canton Insurance	£220 nom.
Union Insurance	£227 buy.
North China Ins.	£140 buy.
Yongtze Insurance	£140 buy.
China Underwriters	£235 buy, 3/4 sel.
China Fire Insurance	£230 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£140 sel.
Douglas	£37 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	£29 buy.
H.K. Tugs	£24 nom.
Indo-China (Fret.)	£37 buy.
Do. (Def.)	£60 buy.
Shell Transport	£60 buy.
Waterboats	£184 buy, 20 sa.
Benguet	£11 nom.
Kailan Mining Ad.	£60 sel.
Langkai (combined)	£12.30 nom.
Do. (single)	£5.90 nom.
Shan. Explorations	£140 buy, 4 1/2
Shanghai Loans	£14 sel.
Ranb	£4 nom.
Tyong Mines	£17/8 nom.
H.K. & S. Wharves	£100 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	£40 buy, 4 1/2
China Providents	£3.50 sel.
Hongkong	£1.58 buy.
New Engineering	£5 nom.
Shanghai Docks	£1074 nom.
Ewo Cottons	£8.80 buy.
Oriental Cottons	£1.20 nom.
S'hai. Cottons (old)	£1.51 nom.
Do. (new)	£1.24 nom.
H.K. & S. Wharves	£100 buy.
H.K. Landis	£85 buy.
Shanghai Landis	£137 sel.
Humphreys Estates	£144 sa.
H.K. Realities	£39 sel.
H.K. Tramways	£25.30 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	£121 buy.
Do. (new)	£8 nom.
Star Ferries	£44 nom.
China Lights (old)	£11.25 buy.
Do. (new)	£10.70 buy.
Do. (1928 issue)	£11.00 nom.
H.K. Electric	£72 buy.
Macao Electric	£264 buy.
Telephones	£6.10 sel.
China Buses	£1.9 buy.
Singapore Traction	£19/8 buy.
China Bangers	£3.10 nom.
Malayan Bangers	£244 nom.
Canton Loco	£4 nom.
Cement (combined)	£10 sel.
Do. (old)	£19 sel.
Do. (new)	£1.90 sel.
United Asbestos	£10 nom.
Dairy Farms	£211 buy.
Watsons	£14 nom.
Der A Wings	£40.50 nom.
Lane Overroads	£32 nom.
Mackintosh	£20 nom.
Sinners	£49 nom.
Wm. Forrester	£3 buy.
H.K. Amusement	£29 buy.
H.K. Constructions	£14 nom.
Hqua. Indus. U.S. Bonds	£4 1/2 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	5% prem. 100m.
buy—sellers; sel—sellers; sa—sale; nom.—nominal.	



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Benefit by its economy  
as you pay for it

ITS so easy to have Frigidaire. A visit to our show-  
room, a selection of model, a small down payment  
and at once and forever after you'll be independent of  
ice supply. All your foods will be better kept. You  
will have plenty of ice cubes for table use. You'll won-  
der how you ever got along without Frigidaire.

Come in and see Frigidaire. Get prices, terms, esti-  
mates on operating cost. Prove to yourself that Frigidaire  
is not only a marvelous convenience, but a real  
economy.

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The MAN  
who knows the climate  
knows the need for

**Calvert's**  
20% CARBOLIC  
Medical Soap

that powerful antiseptic soap always  
reliable in strength and quality.  
Sold by local dealers and bazaars.  
See that our name and trade mark  
are on the box you buy, as inferior  
imitations are sometimes offered.

R. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.



**Synoleo**  
Paste  
Distemper

THE COLOURWASH IN 24 ART SHADES

For over 100 YEARS the  
W. H. & C. name has stood  
for VARNISHES & PAINTS  
that are impregnable and  
never change



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SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

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Thursday to Saturday.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION.

Famous Revue Artists

ELEANORE NINON

AND

LEO MANTIN

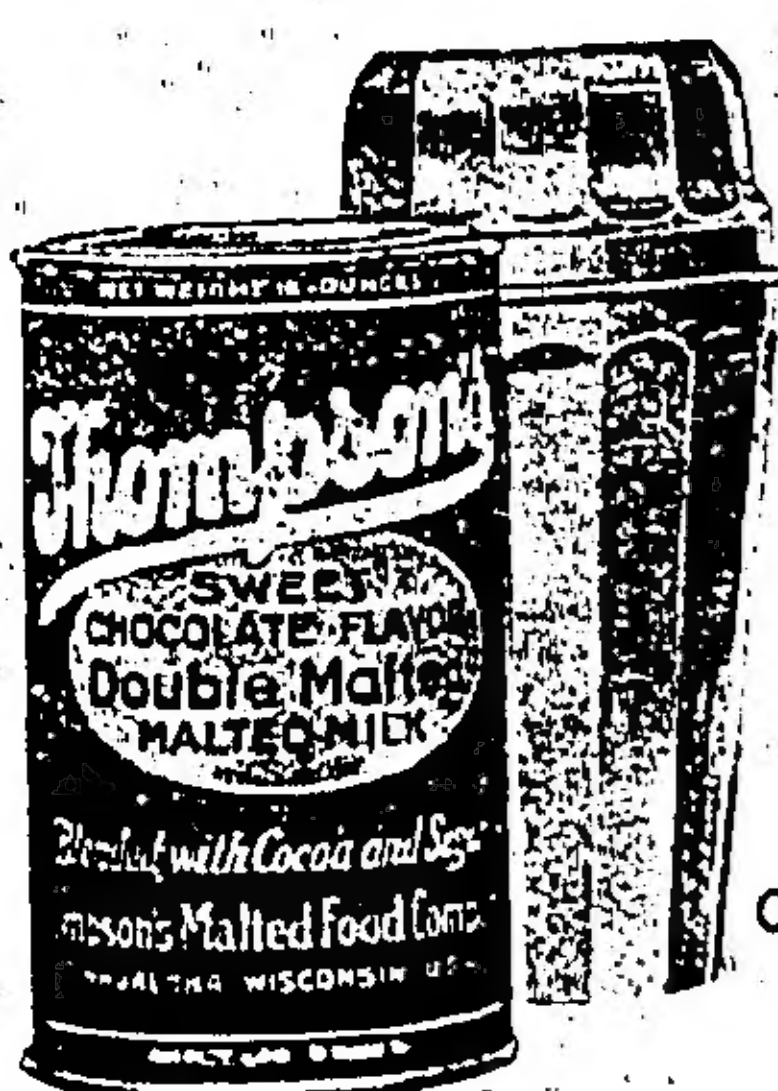
Direct from l'Abbaye, Paris and  
The Knickerbocker, Monte Carlo.

INTERNATIONAL

SONG AND DANCE HITS

A Dainty and Costly Entertainment.

NIGHTLY AT 9.15 ONLY.

AN ALUMINIUM SHAKER  
GIVEN FREE  
WITH EVERY TIN.DELICIOUS  
HOT or COLD DRINKGet one tin for trial  
Obtainable at all Stores  
and Cafeshops.Sole Agents: HUI and HUI Co.  
(Alexandra Building) Hongkong.The Maid of the Sun Brings  
Health and Happiness!

## SUN-MAID RAISINS

The Seedless Raisins in the  
Red Packageare, at once, a sustaining food  
and a delicious sweetmeat.Unlike most sweets  
they do not create thirst,  
and are ideal to take on the  
week-end "hike."Take a packet next time, and  
leave one behind for the kiddies.Cakes and puddings, made from Sun-Maid Seedless  
Raisins, are a "dish fit for a king."Look for the Maid of the Sun on the  
Red Package.Obtainable in two sizes at all the Leading Stores  
and Compradores.

(A.P.B.)

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-TOKIO JAPAN

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HONGKONG



## MURDER APPEAL OPENS.

CRIME OF 1908 RECALLED.

STRANGE GOINGS ON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 8th.

The hearing of the appeal of Oscar Slater, against his conviction for the murder of the aged Marion Gilchrist at Glasgow in 1908, opened to-day before five Judges of the High Court Justiciary, at Edinburgh.

The Court is the one in which he was found guilty, and convicted. Sir Conan Doyle, who has been one of the most active agitators for Slater's release, which was effected in November last year, shook hands warmly with the appellant when he entered the Court.

Slater's counsel asked leave to call the appellant as a witness, pointing out that he did not give evidence at the trial, while he also applied for permission to call a fresh witness, and to recall Miss Gilchrist's maid, Miss Helen Lambie.

Counsel said they had received information that Miss Lambie was hiding and that a week before the crime, Miss Lambie told a lady (her former mistress) that there were strange goings-on in the house, and that Miss Gilchrist had said she was going to be murdered.

TRIUMPHANT END TO  
FLIGHT."SOUTHERN CROSS" IN  
AUSTRALIA.PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S  
MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRISBANE, June 8th.

The Southern Cross has arrived, thus completing the first flight from California to Australia.

The storm yesterday night blew the Southern Cross out of her course and delayed her arrival. The machine eventually made a perfect landing, the aviators being tumultuously welcomed by an enormous crowd.

Captain Kingsford Smith was carried shoulder-high and crowned with a wreath of roses.

The aviators, who were in excellent health, subsequently took part in a procession through the streets, being greeted with unparalleled enthusiasm.

The Federal Government has decided to make Kingsford Smith a grant of £5,000.

Mr. Allen Hancock, the financial backer of the flight, as a tribute to their success, has presented the Southern Cross to Kingsford Smith and Ulm and has discharged all their indebtedness.

President Coolidge in a message to the Southern Cross crew states:—Your brilliant and courageous pioneering has advanced the cause of aviation and strengthened the bonds between your Commonwealth and our country.

SHIPPING CRISIS IN  
AUSTRALIA.

STRIKE OF MARINE COOKS.

"SERIOUS INDUSTRIAL  
DISTURBANCE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, June 8th.

As the result of the prolonged strike of marine cooks practically all interstate shipping except the service to Tasmania, is at a standstill.

The Federal Premier, Mr. Bruce, referred to the Industrial Registrar's suggestion, cabled by the Premier of Victoria, to summon a compulsory conference to settle the marine cooks' strike.

The Seamen's and Stewards' Union hold a meeting on the 11th at which they may decide to support the cooks in view of the owners' intention to sign on volunteers.

The dispute will thus be seriously extended.

CANBERRA, June 8th.

The Federal Government has issued a special gazette proclaiming a state of serious industrial disturbance.

BRITISH AND DUTCH  
RIVALRY.

AIR LINE TO THE EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, June 8th.

The Second Chamber has approved a credit of 730,000 florins which had been voted by the Dutch East Indies Legislature to establish an air line thither.

The Colonial Minister, replying to the Opposition, said if the scheme were not begun immediately, it would be forestalled by British lines from Singapore and Penang to Batavia.

ARE THERE ANY LETTERS  
FOR YOU?UNCLAIMED CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., AT  
THE G.P.O.THE 'OFFICIAL LIST FOR  
SATURDAY.

A General Post Office notification, issued on Saturday, gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:—

Posto Rastante Correspondence.

A. E. C. Corbet (c/o Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd.), J. T. Crocker, C. E. Cleaver, Mrs. A. Gillespie (Nee Webb), P. Green, Mr. Groove (Musical Director), Hopkins, Dunn & Co. (Taiping Rubber Estates), Miss Ho Mei Ho, H.S.M. Hoare (Cadet, Government Service), M. B. Hanafin, E. G. S. Kay, F. K. Kellogg, L. H. Lamb, P. Logue, S. D. Lund (c/o Asiatic Exploration Co.), Mrs. B. H. St. Lloyd, Madame V. Langbank, Robert List (Money Order), Mrs. L. M. Montrose, C. Montgomery, Miss M. Montrose, J. F. Muir, T. H. Madill, Mrs. H. McKenzie, Drosar Milson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Murray, J. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Noll-Walker, N. C. Nag, Pin See Cheah, H. J. Rennison (Hotel Belfonte), J. Robertson, M. A. Sofer, H. Shaw (Asiatic Exploration Co.), J. Samson, E. de los Santos, A. Surin, Mrs. F. P. de Silva, Arjun Singh, R. W. Taylor, A. A. L. Tuson, Dr. H. Weber, Miss H. Willis, Mrs. G. F. Young.

Unpaid Correspondence.

T. W. Campbell, Mrs. G. H. Corse, H. S. James (c/o H.K. Hotel), T. Van Leeny, Multon, Tailor No. 2535, N. Perkins, E. Stille (c/o H.K. Hotel), S. Saguisag.

Registered Articles.

H. Bishberg (c/o H.K. Hotel), F. J. Gellion (c/o Ricon & Co.), F. Hardivilliers & Co., H. Lonsvelde, Arellie Ming (H.K. Christian College), R. A. Rodriguez (c/o American Consulate), M. A. Sofer, A. Weissmann, Miss E. Zarairova.

Parcels.

Dr. C. J. Todd.

UNCLAIMED RADIO  
TELEGRAMS.

Address. From.  
Oscar Bank of China Swatow.  
Kieilong Magelang.  
Georgy Gullin San Francisco.  
Tsantcheungwoo Kwongchow.  
Harbour Pilot

Station S.S. Samedon Maru.  
Shudder Namdinh.  
Portrait S.S. Kashgar.  
Miramar S.S. Mongolia.  
Laisang Makasser.  
Chenggo (Letter) Kashmir.  
Mrs. Murebeled Lahad Datu.  
Taitong, H.K. Hotel Medan.  
Gerlear San Antonio Tex.  
Chingurien Jesselton.  
Crispation Namdinh.

Leicher, Mail  
Steamer Trier Soerabaja.  
Papker Wuchow.  
9272 Swatow.  
Ng The Ga.  
c/o Knowledge Pres. Wilson.

A. O. David, Hong  
Kong Hotel St. Louis Mo.  
Geo. Kagdale Sacramento Calif.  
Anshanche Samhoeng Cholon.  
Ching Sui Yu New York.  
Felucca Portland Ore.  
Tenderly New York.  
404 Havana.  
Leechon Batavia.  
1233 Yunnanfu.

Changsu, care Kurwo Hamburg.  
Hon Ying Macao.  
Agbes Bangkok.  
Beaver Ottawa.  
Quon Tong Wee, 80.  
Wing Lok St. San Antonio Tex.  
Sus Kwong Obing Soerabaja.  
Tioswilam Delangoe.

THE TRANSYLVANIAN  
DISPUTE.

AFFAIR FINALLY CLOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, June 8th.

The representatives of Hungary and Rumania, reporting to the Council of the League of Nations, declared that the respective positions of the optants to Transylvania, which caused a deadlock in March, had not changed in the meantime.

The Council thereupon reapproved resolutions passed in September and March, Sir Austen Chamberlain urging Rumania and Hungary to settle the matter by direct negotiations.

M. Titulesco suggested that a Member of the Council should determine within six months the indemnity due to the optants, the decision to be binding on both countries.

M. Apponyi (Hungary) promised that his Government would consider the suggestion, upon which the President of the Council declared that as far as the Council was concerned the affair of the optants was finally closed.

A HERO FOR A  
NIGHT."CHANG" COMING TO  
THE QUEEN'S.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Hiram Hastings, played by Glenn Tryon, is a hero for a night in a comedy which has a soap manufacturer, a smart hotel, and a novel aeroplane, among its ingredients. Mr. Tryon's main appeal is his charming smile but he will have to learn the value of gesture and something of acting, before he can hope to appear in more ambitious films than this one. Patsy Ruth Miller plays the heroine, the soap king's daughter, and is quite effective but not given a chance to shew what she can do.

The story is of a bumptious young man, who having taken a correspondence course in flying, and built himself a plane out of "two Foris, a ukelele, and half a piano" tries to get someone to finance him in a transatlantic flight. He finally manages to get the soap king and his daughter on board his plane and with them flies to Russia, although he is aiming at New York.

There is plenty of amusing incident during the flight, but the comedy is not well enough constructed to be carried on the shoulders of an inexperienced actor as Glenn Tryon. It is quite harmless light fare and will serve to pass a wet evening pleasantly.

A PICTURE OF JUNGLE LIFE.

The wonderful jungle film, "Chang," is coming to the Queen's Theatre shortly. Nearly a dozen people risked their lives day and night for three years to make this picture. They lived in the heart of the jungle hundreds of miles from the nearest native village in constant fear of death from cholera or malaria, from the bite of poisonous snakes, or the savage attacks of any of the great beasts of the jungle. No film has probably required more nerve and called for such sacrifice on the part of explorers. Experts consider that it is a unique picture of jungle life.

"QUALITY STREET."

"Quality Street" which will be shown at the Queen's next Thursday to Saturday is the fourth of Barrie's plays to be filmed.

Marion Davis who has been the heroine of several important films including "Kismet" and "Beverly of Graustark" plays Phoebe Throless, and Conrad Nagel the handsome young doctor who leaves for the Napoleonic wars before declaring his love.

Lavish settings have been built for the picture and the cast includes other well known players.

## THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

Queen's.

To-day: "A Hero for a Night."  
To-morrow and Wednesday:  
"The Blue Danube" with Lya Mara a Viennese star.

Thursday to Saturday: Marion Davis and Conrad Nagel in "Quality Street."

World.

To-day: Jackie Coogan in "Johnny get your hair cut" in which Jackie wins a race as a jockey.

To-morrow and Wednesday:  
"The Air Mail," a crook drama in the skies.

Thursday to Saturday: Gloria Swanson in her finest picture "Loves of Sunya."

Star.  
To-day: "Winners of the Wilderness," a Red Indian romance.  
To-morrow and Wednesday:  
"The Sunshine Trail."

Thursday to Saturday: Cradle Snatchers.

A Film That Cost £1,000,000



Greater Than "7th Heaven."

Yau Chiu Man, D.C.L.  
Counsellor & Attorney-at-Law.

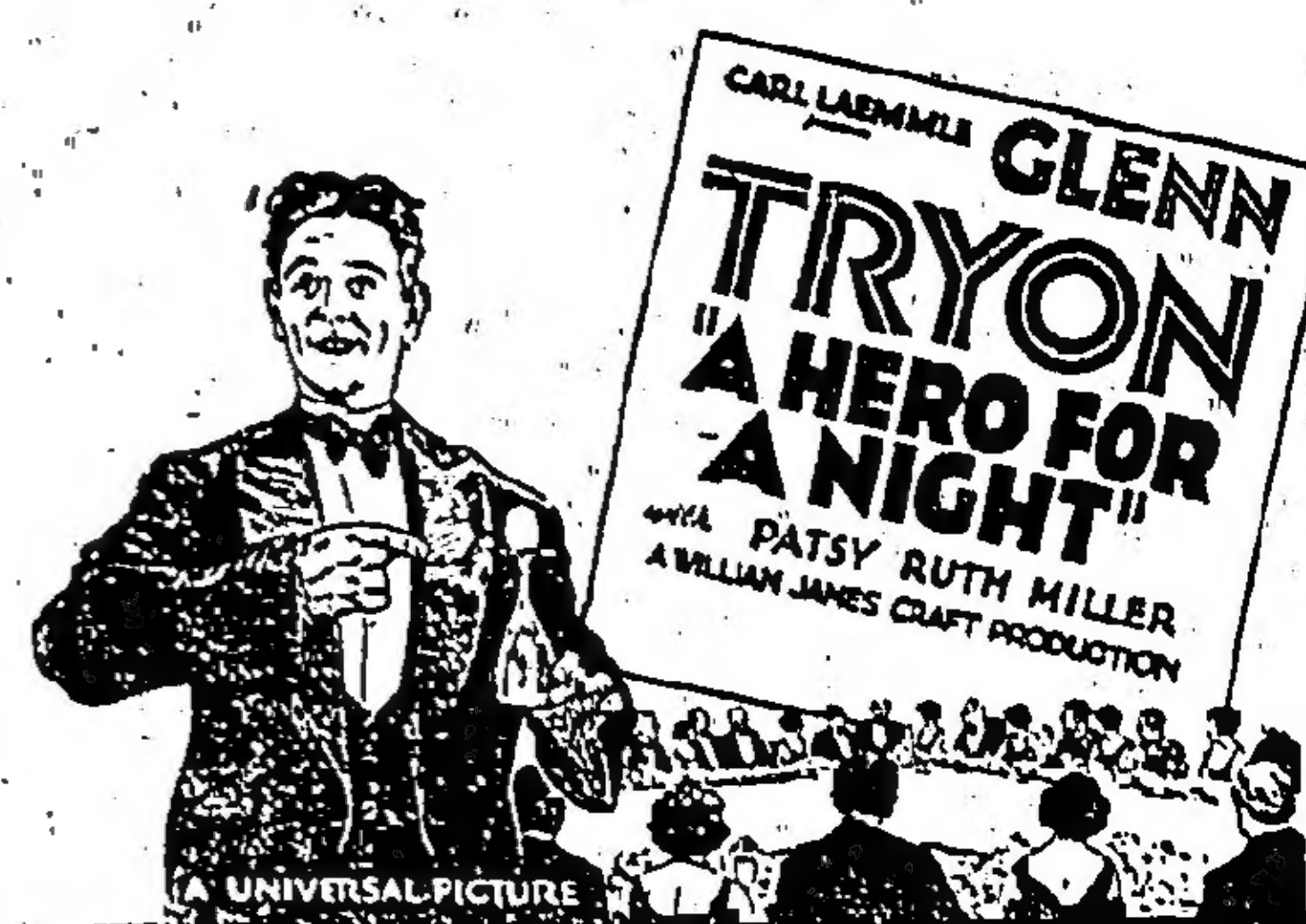
Undertakes all Chinese and Foreign Legal Business.  
Property registration a speciality.

Superior buying and selling of real estate.

HEAD OFFICE:  
18, CANNON ROAD, 2ND FLOOR,  
CANTON.

## HERE AGAIN!

The smiling, impudent hero of "Painting the Town" in his latest comedy hit!



A brand new line of fun in the comedy of a tyro who flew across the Atlantic by mistake!

AT THE

QUEEN'S

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

## JACKIE COOGAN



AT THE

WORLD

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20.  
Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

A THRILLING story of pioneering days! Indians, warfare, romance and action all the time!

WINNERS OF THE  
WILDERNESS

With TIM MCCOY

JOHN CRAWFORD-ROY D'ARCY

AT THE

STAR

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

## THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL.

Saturday, June 16th  
at 9.15 p.m.JACQUES  
THIBAUD(The Great French  
Violinist)

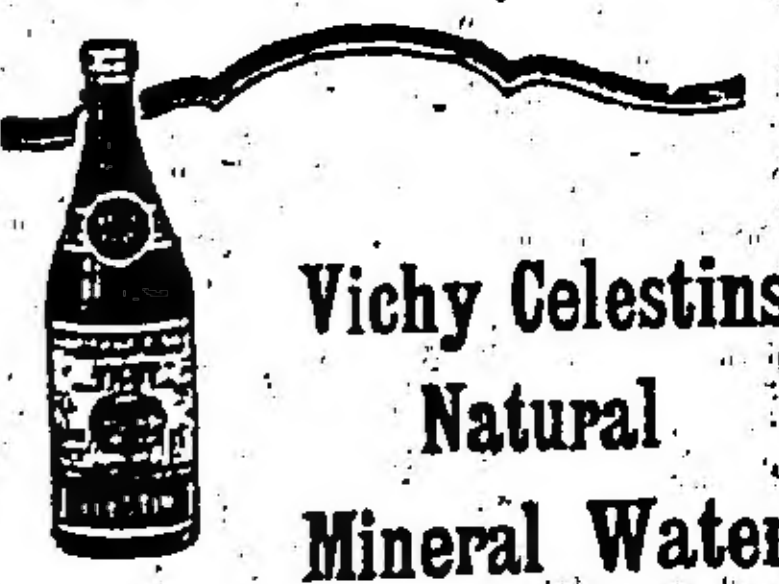
Prices: \$4, \$3 and \$2.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

JACQUES THIBAUD

DIRECTION—A. STROK.

[6345]

Vichy Celestins  
Natural  
Mineral Water

from the famous Celestins spring, is a very pleasant corrective for gastric troubles and liver disorders.

It gives zest to the appetite and helps one to enjoy the pleasures of the table.

VICHY-CELESTINS

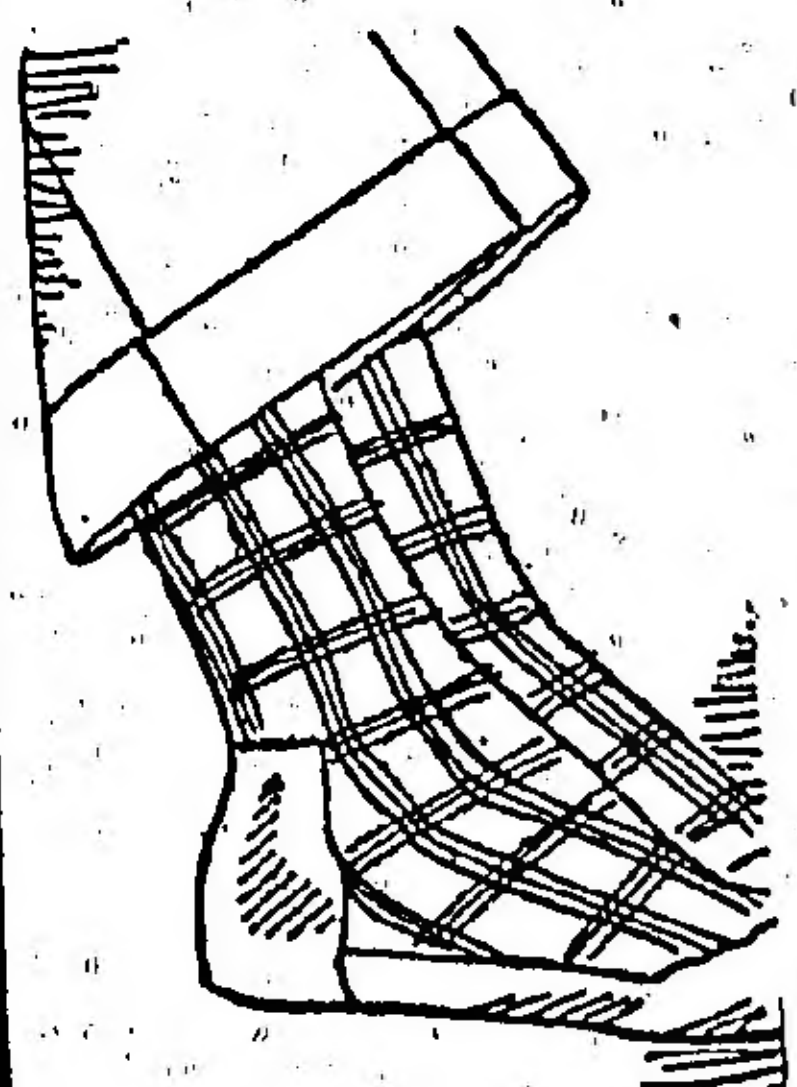
Obtainable at Hotels, Clubs, Chemists and Stores, or from the

Sole Agents:

The French Store  
Beaconsfield Arcade.



## 'Luxite' Socks



New and exclusive designs and a large range of plain colours.

"Luxite" Socks are refined in appearance, comfortable and wear well.

Mercerised Cotton. Silk.  
\$1.25 \$2.75 \$3.00

Less 10% Discount for Cash.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

### FIBRE BOARD CARTONS

the modern and economical containers for all classes of merchandise.

### ACME STEEL STRAPS

a fast and efficient method of re-inforcing fibre boxes, crates, bales, bundles and wood-boxes.

### ACME TACK-POINT FASTENERS

more easily driven and greater holding power.

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FIBREBOARD PRODUCTS CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.  
ACME STEEL CO. OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. [6180]

RIGAUD, 16 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.  
NEW STOCK OF FRENCH PERFUMES.

"UN AIR EMBAUME"

JUST ARRIVED.

"UN AIR EMBAUME"

Grand Model.

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TEL. K. 155



## WHITEAWAYS

### NEW SUMMER HOSE & HELMETS.



### MEN'S SUMMER WEIGHT GOLF HOSE

Light Weight Wool Khaki Hose with turnover tops. All Sizes.

Price: \$2.75 pair.

Medium Weight Mercerised Cotton Khaki Hose. All Sizes.

Price: \$2.50 pair.

In Lisle Thread and Fine Wool. New Smart Designs in Fancy Checks, etc.

Price: \$2.50 to \$6.50 pair.

### RELIABLE SUNPROOF HELMETS

PITH—Specially made by our own firm in Calcutta. Various Shapes:

\$4.50 to \$6.95.

### CORK HELMETS

TOWNENDS or HAWKES.

\$11.50 to \$13.50.



WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.  
HONG KONG.

## WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

SHARE REDUCTION FROM \$7 TO \$2.

### RE-ORGANISATION SCHEMES.

The plans for the future of William Powell, Ltd., were explained at a meeting of shareholders held on Saturday. Mr. M. Manuk, Chairman, stated that all departments except the Tailoring and Outfitting were to be closed down. The Company's capital is to be reduced from \$254,000 to \$84,000, and the value of the shares to be written down from \$7 to \$2.

### CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. Manuk, Chairman, said:—The net result of the year's working, after allowing for the depreciation on fixtures and fittings, writing off bad and doubtful debts, and paying Directors and Auditors fees, etc., amounted to \$3,628 which you will observe has been carried forward to the adjustment account. This result, though by no means a satisfactory one, is better than last year's working.

### Departments Closed.

Your Directors have carefully considered the situation and are satisfied that it would be in the interests of the shareholders to close down all the departments which are showing a loss and to carry on the Tailoring and the Outfitting Department on premises less expensive. With this object in view, we have rented premises, as from August 1st next, at a reasonable rental.

### Powell's Building Sold.

Your property known as Powell's Building has been disposed of for the full amount, less \$80.00, of the two mortgages, viz.: \$536,000, thus leaving a net loss of \$304,000. The interest on the mortgages, less rents collected, constituted too heavy a rental for the business we were doing; moreover, it was apparent that we should have to effect extensive repairs in the near future which we could not afford. It was, therefore, considered advisable to dispose of the property, and the sum of \$556,000 was the best we could get from the Land Investment Co., which was accepted.

By the terms of the sale we have to vacate the premises on August 31st next. Under the circumstances we have to sell the major part of our fixtures and fittings and to dispose of the stocks held by the departments which are to be closed down. With this in view you will observe, on referring to the adjustment account, that we have created the following reserves:

For depreciation of stock \$73,631.40

For depreciation of furniture and fittings 10,000.00

to which must be added the loss on property, viz.: \$304,000, and the loss carried forward from last year, viz.: \$30,996.60, thus making a total loss of \$428,628 to be provided for out of existing reserves.

On the credit side of the same account you will notice that the sum of \$228,000 has been provided out of general reserve, and equalization of dividend account, thus leaving, after deducting the profit for the year—viz.: \$4,628; a debit balance of \$189,000 to be carried forward to the current year's account.

### Reduction Of Share Value.

Immediately after this meeting your Directors have called an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, when the proposal will be submitted for your approval to write down the value of the Company's shares from \$7 to \$2, and to reduce the Company's present issued capital from \$254,000 to \$84,000 by similarly writing down the issued shares from \$7 to \$2. This reduction will provide us with \$210,000 to be dealt with as follows:

Write off loss carried forward \$189,000.00

Refund 50 cents per share to shareholders on 42,000 issued shares 21,000.00

Total \$210,000.00

### OTHER BUSINESS.

The adoption of the report and accounts proposed by the Chairman was seconded by Mr. H. Overy and carried unanimously. Mr. S. J. Jordan was re-elected to the board of directors on the proposal of Mr. E. J. Ainslie, seconded by Mr. A. Roberts. Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming were re-elected auditors on the proposal of Mr. H. E. Scriven.

## EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

### REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

An extraordinary general meeting was held immediately after the meeting, Mr. M. Manuk being in the chair.

Mr. Manuk said:—

At the annual general meeting which has just been held you have had the opportunity of considering the Company's balance sheet and for the reasons which have been given you the Directors have come to the conclusion that capital of the Company has been lost or is not now represented by available assets to the extent of \$189,000 which represents a loss on each of the 42,000 shares of the Company which have been issued of \$4.50 and the resolution which is now before the meeting provides in part for the reduction of the Capital's capital to that extent.

You will no doubt have observed on reading through the resolution contained in the notice calling this meeting that in addition to the reduction of the capital of the Company by the amount of \$4.50 on each of the issued shares, a further reduction of 50 cents per share is contemplated making in all a reduction of \$5 per share and that this part of the reduction is to be effected by repaying to the holders of the issued shares 50 cents in respect of each share held by them.

After making the reduction which I first mentioned, the Directors, on account of considerations which I will give you presently, are of the opinion that the issued capital of the Company will be in excess of its requirements to the extent of \$21,000 which as you will see represents 50 cents on each of the issued shares. The reasons for this opinion are shortly as follows:—

### New Premises.

The Company is now about to restrict its business to a very large extent by selling off the stock and discontinuing the use of all departments which are unremunerative, and in this respect it has now been decided that the Company shall strictly confine itself to the business of tailoring and outfitting only. You are all no doubt aware of the different classes of business in which the Company has previously engaged, and will realise what a drastic change this is and the correspondingly small amount of capital which will be required.

In addition to this the Company will in the near future be moving into smaller and considerably less expensive premises resulting in a further decrease in its capital charges.

I now formally move the following extraordinary resolution:—

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$350,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$7 each of which 42,000 have been issued to \$100,000 divided into 50,000 shares of \$2 each that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of \$4.50 per share upon each of the 42,000 shares which have been issued and by returning to the holders of the issued shares paid up capital to the extent of 50 cents per share and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$7 to \$2."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. A. W. Brown, was passed unanimously, no questions being asked.

The Chairman then announced that the confirmatory meeting would take place on June 23rd at 12.15.

### THOSE PRESENT.

Messrs. M. Manuk (Chairman), R. A. Wadsworth (Secretary), R. L. Bridger and S. J. Jordan (Directors), A. C. Howell (Secretary).

Shareholders present were: Messrs. E. J. Ainslie, A. W. Brown, Leung Po Shan, H. Overy, A. Roberts, H. E. Scriven, Yap Fook Ling.

## BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

### STATEMENT FOR MAY.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong Kong, during the month ended May 31st, 1928, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are as follows:—

Specie in Reserve.

Bank of China \$14,910,888 \$5,900,000

Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank \$45,228,419 \$34,000,000

Mercantile Bank \$1,780,004 \$680,000

Total \$61,919,401 \$40,580,000

\* In addition Sterling Securities are deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,272,000.

† In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents and Straits Government valued at \$3,313,110.

‡ In addition Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$180,000.

## COLONY'S WATER SUPPLY.

### LEVEL WITH OVERFLOW.

### HEAVY RAINFALL FILLS RESERVOIRS.

The effect of the recent rains is clearly shown in the water return for June 1st, issued by the Public Works Department.

Tyiam Reservoirs and Kowloon Reservoir are "level with overflow" and though there was only an "intermittent supply" in all Rider Main Districts during May, 1928, it is safe to assume that the supply was available during the very wet end of the month. Kowloon reports a full supply in all districts.

The report states:

### CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

May 31st, 1928.

Tyiam: Level with overflow.

Tyiam Byewash: Level with overflow.

Tyiam Intermediate: Level with overflow.

Tyiam Tuk: 10ft. 7ins. below overflow.

Wong Nei Chung: Level with overflow.

Pokfulum: Level with overflow.

On May 31st, 1927, Tyiam Byewash was 2ft. 3ins. below overflow.

Wong Nei Chung 3ft. 3ins., and Pokfulum 3ft. 4ins. The others were full.

### Storage In Millions And Decimals Of Gallons.

1927. 1928.

Tyiam 334.80 384.60

Tyiam Byewash 18.32 22.37

Tyiam Intermediate 133.90 135.90

Tyiam Tuk 1,410.00 1,171.15

Wong Nei Chung 26.24 30.34

Pokfulum 53.78 66.00

Total 2,103.24 1,870.53

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May was as follows:

1927. 1928.

Consumption 295.70 233.30

Estimated population 411,920 422,240

Consumption per head per day 23.1 17.9

Constant supply in all Rider Main Districts during May 1927.

Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts during May 1928.

### KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

May 31st, 1928.

Kowloon Reservoir: 1in. below overflow.

Sheklaipei Reservoir: 2ft. 6ins. below overflow.

Reception Reservoir: Level with overflow.

Last year, May 31st, Kowloon Reservoir was full and Sheklaipei 7ft. 3ins. below overflow level.

### Storage In Millions And Decimals Of Gallons.

1927. 1928.

Kowloon Reservoir 352.50 351.63

Sheklaipei Reservoir 71.50 108.02

Reception Reservoir 33.15

Total 457.15 460.60

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

1927. 1928.

Consumption 87.03 107.15

Estimated population 160,240 165,260

Consumption per head per day 17.5 20.9

Full supply in all districts during May 1927 and 1928.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory. Total rainfall from May 1st, 1928, 33.15. On May 31st, 1927, the rainfall totalled 42.77.

### KERB GEM SALES.

### DEALERS WHO CARRY FORTUNES IN A POCKET.

One of the most remarkable sights of London is Hatton-garden, Holborn, E.C., that rather shabby-looking street which is the centre of the world's diamond market.

Thousands of pounds' worth of business in precious stones is done there daily by merchants and dealers as they stroll along the pavements.

Smartly dressed, keen-eyed men, they gather in little groups and chat about the market. Presently one will draw a handkerchief from his pocket and produce a folded piece of white paper. In a leisurely way he unfolds it and discloses a few diamonds, a cluster of pearls, or perhaps half a dozen rings that blaze with gems.

These pass from hand to hand, there are questions about weight, comments on quality, and finally prices are mentioned. If no sale results, the owner wraps up his costly wares and tucks them casually away in his pocket again.

Yet a single one of the diamonds which he has displayed may be worth as much as £3,000.

When there is a sale money rarely changes hands, because the purchaser is usually a fellow-dealer and has a working account with the vendor.

Most of those who take part in this trading have offices in Hatton-garden, but they prefer to do a good deal of their business in a free-and-easy way outside.

## KAIPING COAL FOR ALL PURPOSES



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6, Queen's Road Central

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[A.P.A.B.]

## MORE PROVISIONAL COURT PROTESTS.

### INADEQUACY OF SENTENCES.

SHANGHAI, June 8th.

Two protest against sentences imposed in the Provisional Court, yesterday, by Judge Liang, were entered by Mr. H. E. Stevens; Senior Consul's Deputy.

The first arose out of the case in which two coolies were charged, together with others not yet in custody, with the theft of two bags of flour from a boat anchored near Chapoo Road bridge.

When questioned, the first accused denied all knowledge of the theft, and the second said that he knew nothing of the matter; he heard someone call out "thief" and only stood by and looked on.

The judgment was, first accused, acquitted, second, six months' imprisonment, and in entering his protest Mr. Stevens said:—

"The preponderance of evidence beyond doubt is that three or more persons were concerned in the commission of this offence. The sentence of six months given, the second accused is inadequate. The acquittal of the first accused is not warranted by any of the reliable evidence given at the hearing."

### The Second Case.

Mr. Stevens' second protest was in connection with a case where an unemployed Chinese and a youth of 18 were charged with the larceny of two watches which were taken from the premises at 131 Nanking Road, at 4 o'clock on the morning of May 28th. A policeman saw a number of Chinese near the window which had been smashed and arrested the youth in possession of the two watches. From information given by the youth the first accused was arrested later.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

The Health Bulletin of Eastern ports for the week ending June 2nd states:—

Flague. Bassin: 1 death. Bombay: 6 deaths. Rangoon: 4 deaths. Colombo: 1 case. Amoy: 1 case. Cheribon: 2 infected rats. Cholera.

Bassin: 7 deaths. Calcutta: 90 deaths. Madras: 4 deaths. Moulsmein: 1 death. Rangoon: 4 deaths. Bangkok: 8 cases, 4 deaths. Singapore: 1 case. Haiphong: 3 cases, 3 deaths. Canton: 1 case, 1 death.

Small-pox. Bombay: 27 cases; 13 deaths. Calcutta: 29 cases, 22 deaths. Madras: 9 cases, 5 deaths. Rangoon: 7 cases, 5 deaths. Pondicherry: 9 cases, 1 death. Belawan-Deli: 4 cases, 2 deaths. Shanghai: 6 deaths.

Kobe: 1 case. Changchun: 3 cases. Dairen: 10 cases. Mukden: 3 cases. Port Arthur: 1 case. Fusan: 1 case.

Judge Liang sentenced the first accused to six months' imprisonment, while the youth was ordered to be detained in a reformatory for six months.

Mr. Stevens' protest entered on the charge sheet reads:—

"The sentence of six months for the crime of burglary is inadequate under the law. There are no extenuating circumstances connected with the case of the first accused to justify the reduction of the sentence from the third to the fifth degree."

—North China Daily News.



## THE KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT.

## REORGANISATION SCHEME PUBLISHED.

LI TSAI HSIN AT HEAD.

## FOUR DEPARTMENTS INSTEAD OF SIX.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 10th.

The long-talked-of reorganisation of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung has now been officially decided upon. The whole administration has been overhauled and reorganised in accordance with the order of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. A new constitution for the Province, which had long been under contemplation, has finally been approved and published. The new instrument of the Provincial Administration provides only four Departments and a Secretariat. The old constitution provided six, so two departments will have to be closed.

The setting up of the new Constitution will involve a thorough shifting of the personnel. While most of the members of the old Administration will serve with the new regime, there are not a few who will be left out altogether.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS.

The members of the new provincial regime are as follows: Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, Generals Chen Ming Shu, Hsu King Tong, Messrs. Fung Cho Man, Liu Tsoi Po, Wu Koon Ki, Wu Teh Shing, Li Luk Chiu, Ma Chiu Tsun, and Wong Tsit, and Dr. Chao Hsin Chu, the Foreign Commissioner of Kwangtung. Both Messrs. Fung Cho Man and Liu Tsoi Po will retain their post as Commissioner of Finance and as Commissioner of Civil Affairs respectively. The heads of all the other departments have been changed. Thus the portfolio of the Department of Education has been given to Mr. Wong Tsit. Mr. Hsu Chung Ching who, for many years has been Commissioner of Education, has not received any appointment in the Provincial Government. Mr. Wu Teh Shing will no longer be the Commissioner of Reconstruction, the post having been given to Mr. Ma Chiu Tsun, who has been Commissioner of Labour and Peasantry ever since the Chang Fat Fui regime was ousted. Mr. Wu, however, will continue to be a member of the Provincial Government. Mr. Li Luk Chiu, who has been Commissioner of Industries, has been made Director-General of the department for opening up Whampoa as an ocean port.

## THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Provincial Administration will consist of the Departments of Civil Affairs, Education, Reconstruction, and Judiciary. Heretofore there have also been the Department of Labour and Peasantry and the Department of Industries. Their work will be turned over respectively to the Department of Civil Affairs and the Department of Reconstruction. The Department of Labour and Peasantry has been absorbed into the Department of Civil Affairs, and the Department of Industries, as its work can be conveniently taken up by the Department of Reconstruction.

The new regime will be ushered in by the 15th of this month by which date all the new officials and Commissioners will have been installed.

## CANTON GENERAL'S HOME ROBBED.

83,000 REPORTED MISSING.

The home of General Fan Shih Sang, Commander of the 16th Army at Tsi Pek Street was visited by thieves who took away goods and jewelry valued at about \$3,000. The police were unable to find out how the intruders could get in, as the general's house was well guarded.

The servants were suspected of the crime, and several of them were placed under arrest.

## AMERICA AND CHINA.

## CANTON PROFESSOR'S FRANK CRITICISM.

## MORE DIPLOMACY THAN INVESTMENT.

## TRIBUTE TO "OPEN DOOR" DOCTRINE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 10th.

Dr. S. H. Tan delivered a lecture before the members of the Arts and Science Club of Lingnan University last Friday evening in Swasey Hall on the "Financial Policy of the United States in China." The lecture was open to the public and was largely attended by both Chinese and foreigners. The lecturer spoke in English for more than an hour.

Dr. Tan is an American returned student, having obtained his doctor's degree in the University of Chicago. Before he went to America, he graduated from a college in Shanghai. He is a keen student of international affairs and was for a time connected with the Georgetown Foreign Service in Washington, D.C. He is a man of wide and varied experience, having travelled extensively both in China and abroad. He returned to Canton some time ago and is in touch with the officials of the present regime.

The lecture was divided into four parts, the introduction, the general financial policy of the United States in China as enunciated from time to time by the American Government, the policy in its application, and the results of the American financial policy in China. The lecturer pointed out that in the relations between the United States and China there was a constant and grave discrepancy between the theory of diplomacy as grandiloquently announced in diplomatic notes and on domestic political platforms, and the practice as actually worked out on the battlefield of rival nationalistic interests. There was also a distinction, he said, between the general principles adopted by the United States Foreign Office and the temporary decisions which meet with as much sagacity as possible certain specific incidents as they arise. The former are the inheritance of the Department, and do not come from any one man; while the latter are executive decisions, specially made with reference to specific questions and circumstances.

## The "Open Door."

The speaker dwelt at length upon the Open Door Doctrine first enunciated by John Hay, maintaining that that far-sighted doctrine of the American statesman was meant to counteract the forces making for the disintegration of the Chinese Empire. "That doctrine," he said, "warrants special recognition. It was not only in harmony with the American traditional claims for equal commercial privileges in China, and with the growing interests of the trading nations, but also had averted the probable dismemberment of the Chinese Empire."

Continuing, Dr. Tan said that American financial activities in China for the past 30 years cannot be said to have been successful.

## Many Opportunities.

"Americans have been given more investment opportunities in China than the people of any other foreign nationality. China's policy has been to offer to Americans as special trusts certain strategic railways, important political and reform projects, and 'development' works, besides other contractual favours. But somehow before the negotiations were concluded, American interest failed in face of the competition of other nationalities. There were instances where the Americans, after having secured the contract, found it impossible to execute it either because of foreign pressure, or because of financial inability without European support. There were also cases in which Americans first attempted to carry out projects independently, but were later compelled to relinquish or to share their interests with other nationals."

## Actual Investment Small.

"While there is a great deal of diplomacy, the actual investment is extremely small. The total figure of American investments in China of the character of economic concession, i.e., investments in Chinese Government securities issued for administrative and reform purposes, in railway construction, 'development' works, river conservancies and other public utilities, is generally estimated at \$20,000,000 gold. If we are to include long-term credits by American companies to the Chinese Government railways and other communication enterprises, and investments of American firms operating in China in land, buildings and other equipment, the total figure is raised to \$70,000,000 gold. At present American citizens have about 30 outstanding contracts with the Chinese Government."

(Continued on next column).

## KENNEDY ROAD INCIDENT.

## CHINESE SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT.

## AN APPEAL TO BE LODGED.

Before Lt.-Col. F. Eaves, D.S.O. (Acting First Magistrate), Chung Yu Fan, the son of a wealthy Chinese, who is accused of having behaved in an indecent manner before two European ladies, was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Mr. F. H. Loseby who appeared on behalf of the defendant asked for bail pending an application for leave to appeal against the decision. The Magistrate agreed but fixed bail at \$1,000 cash. The two previous hearings were before Major C. Willson.

Mr. Loseby in his address for the defence laid stress on the fact that the two complainants had not pointed out his client by his facial appearance but merely by his build. At the time of the alleged offence it was too dark to see the offender's features. Mr. Loseby contended that this was a most unsatisfactory identification for a case of the importance of this one for the accused.

The complainants had stated that the cyclist wore a white shirt, mackintosh overalls and no hat. "My client," continued Mr. Loseby, "was wearing exactly the same clothes he has on now (a gray suit and a khaki shirt) and both his wife and her ayah who met him in Kennedy Road have given evidence on oath to this effect."

## Alleged Perjury.

Mr. Loseby also remarked that his client was a married man with children and it was incredible that a man of his standing should have committed such an act. A conviction would mean that his wife, his relations and family would disown him, and, being a Chinese, the seriousness of the offence is doubled. "It seems to me," said Mr. Loseby, "that the complainants do not know who actually did the act and have blamed my client. They are deliberately committing perjury."

## Magistrate On Security.

The Magistrate decided that the defendant was guilty, and remarked that the offence was very serious, and in view of this fact he would have to sentence the defendant to go to jail for one month.

Mr. Loseby then asked for bail pending an appeal, and asked if it could be in a personal bond, as they had not got ready cash. The Magistrate agreed but remarked that he wanted \$1,000 in cash as a security.

Mr. Loseby: "I might remind your Worship of the words of the Chief Justice: 'a good security is better than cash.' His Worship: 'I would rather have good cash.'"

Chinese Government and its administrative division. Most of these are only parchment. Among American enterprises in China, railway projects seem to have been the least successful. If the Americans had availed themselves of the opportunities offered to them and had carried out the contracts for steel rails, sleepers and freight cars, they would have financed and built a direct and almost continuous (except for a short distance from Chinchow to Peking) line of communication from Aigun on the Amur River to Canton with a branch line to Samshui, and several important trunk lines branching into the interior provinces, and secured numerous practical trade, financial and other advantages incidental to railway development.

"Many are the factors which have minimized the success of American finance in China. Especially significant is the opposition from other Powers who are immediately interested in the concessions concerned. American investment in China has been adversely affected by fortuitous international events. The international engagements which appear to have limited American freedom of action fall under three classes: (a) treaties and agreements, both open and secret, entered into by certain Powers relating particularly to China, but without its participation and even knowledge; (b) non-alienation declarations made by China to other agreements with certain Powers; and (c) the so-called 'right-of-aid' pledges given by the Chinese Government to its officials to certain legations at Peking."

## "Provincialism."

"There is also a threefold difficulty waiting solution by Americans in regard to their foreign investments: (1) financial unreadiness, particularly from 1898 to 1910; (2) insufficient development of the bank and foreign investment, and the disposition to make 'quick turn'; and (3) the provincialism of the New York bankers."

"The weakness of American diplomacy in China and the constantly shifting nature of the impulse from the chief executives and the secretaries of state are also grave faults. In the field of Chinese investment the United States has made many mistakes and for these she has dearly paid."

## WEST RIVER DISASTER.

## S.S. "KOCHOW" SUNK OFF WANGMOON.

## TWO BRITISH WARSHIPS TO THE RESCUE.

## MANY CASUALTIES FEARED.

News of the disaster which befell the British steamer *Kochow* was wirelessly to the Colony early yesterday. It was reported that the vessel had sunk at one o'clock on Sunday morning off Wangmoon White Light.

The full story of the disaster was gathered later in the day when the *a.s. Kong Ning* arrived here with the survivors. It appeared that the *Kochow* was proceeding to Kongmoon and on entering the ridge off Wangmoon, she went aground. This is always a dangerous place being shallow and a swift westerly current was running at the time of the accident.

Immediately the *Kochow* grounded, the passengers rushed to the port side of the ship. Their weight heeled the vessel and with the added force of the current which was running in that direction, the ship went right over on to her port side. Pandemonium reigned and most of the passengers completely lost their head. Several of them jumped into the water and were drowned.

## BRITISH GUNBOATS TO THE RESCUE.

Captain Morgan, of the ill-fated *Kochow*, was able to fire a rocket as a signal of distress and two British warships, the *Onslaught* and *Stenus*, at once went to the rescue. They were able to take off the great number of the passengers and also picked up several from the water.

The *Kochow* was at this time sinking fast, and toward daylight, only her masts were showing.

The passengers were later transferred to the *a.s. Kong Ning* which was then returning to Hong Kong from Kongmoon. They arrived here yesterday at noon.

Our representative was at the wharf waiting for the survivors who presented a most pathetic sight. They were mostly women and children. Some were weeping bitterly at the loss of their husbands and children and nearly all had lost their personal belongings. The Tung Wah Hospital, always to the fore in charity work, sent a representative to the wharf to assist survivors who may be in need of food and shelter until they can obtain relief from friends or relatives.

## A Survivor's Story.

One of the survivors interviewed by a *Daily Press* reporter, was still suffering from the shock. He trembled as he spoke, and remarked that the passengers were in such a state of panic that it was hard to know what exactly had happened. Just after midnight, he was not sure of the time, the ship suddenly struck a sand-bank. There was a list to one side, and water began to enter the lower deck.

The passengers were ordered to the other side of the vessel to balance the ship but the rice cargo, the stack of rice bags toppled over and a number of passengers were buried underneath and these probably all lost their lives.

The ship was, however, fast on the bank and in no immediate danger of sinking. The steam siren was blown continuously, and presently two British warships came alongside and took off passengers.

Describing the wreck the man said that after a while the current must have moved the ship into deeper water for when he saw the last of her only the funnel and masts were visible.

## The Ill-fated Vessel.

The *a.s. Kochow* was certainly an ill-fated vessel. It will be remembered that she was pirated no less than three times last year. She was formerly commanded by a Chinese captain, and after the first attempt made on her by the pirates, she changed her registry and Captain Morgan was placed in command.

The last time that she fell into the hands of the pirates resulted in the death of her Chief Officer, Mr. Black.

## Naval Wireless Report.

A report of the disaster received by the Naval Wireless Station read as follows:—"The West River str. *Kochow*, of British registry and owned by the Tai Hing S.S. Co., of No. 60, Kowloon Street, was sunk at 1 a.m. on Sunday off Wangmoon White Light. All survivors, roughly about 30, have been taken off and are now in the Customs hulk and some in junks. They will return to Hong Kong by the first available steamer. It is not known how many lives were lost, but it is thought that the number is small."

## 300 Passengers On Board.

From the owners of the *Kochow* we learned that the vessel left Hong Kong on Saturday at 5.30 p.m. with about three hundred passengers, 1,110 bags of rice and a miscellaneous cargo.

## The Casualties.

It is believed that about 70 or 80 persons have lost their lives in the disaster. Of the 300 passengers, excluding crew, the *a.s. Kong Ning* brought back about 180 not including the Chinese crew and Captain Morgan and two other European officers. There were other survivors taken to Kongmoon by H.M.S. *Onslaught* and it is understood that there are a few more in the Customs Hulk.

The ill-fated vessel was 504 tons gross and had a net tonnage of 301 tons.

## KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHINA.

## COMPETITION INAUGURATED BY U.S.A. COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT SHANGHAI.

"What an S.A.S. graduate should know about China" is the subject chosen by the Chinese History Class of the Shanghai American School in a competitive essay contest being held by the American Commercial Attaché, Mr. Julian Arnold.

Early in the year Mr. Arnold offered a volume of the well-known "Lincoln Library" encyclopedia to the winner of a prize essay contest offered to various schools in this district. The first to choose their subject and to complete their

essays was the American School, who handed 23 essays to the judges, Messrs. George A. Fitch and Jabin Hsu, together with Miss A. Viola Smith, the American Trade Commissioner will act as judges, and the following points will be kept in mind when making awards:

- 1.—The number and the value of the facts gathered together.
- 2.—The general form and organization of the paper.
- 3.—The excellence of the expression.
- 4.—Originality in the combination of facts and arguments.

Students at Shanghai College; University of Communications (formerly Nanyang College) University of Nanking and Ginling College are now engaged upon research projects looking towards the preparation of essays which will be sent in at the beginning of the autumn term.—*North China Daily News*.

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## NOTICE.

## PEAK CLUB.

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R. E. GREENSMITH,  
Hon. Secretary  
[6360]

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SOUTH CHINA TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.  
(Incorporated in Hong Kong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Company has THIS DAY acquired the Business heretofore carried on by Mr. LESLIE ERNEST HAYNES as the SOUTH CHINA TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ALLAN S. BANKER,  
Secretary.  
Hong Kong, June 11th, 1928. [6361]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY the 20th JUNE, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th JUNE to 4th JULY, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hong Kong, 15th May, 1928. [637]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at MONKOKTSUI in the DEPENDENCY of Kowloon and Colony of Hong Kong, and registered at the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1572.

To be sold on

TUESDAY, the 19th

DAY OF JUNE, 1928,

At 3 P.M.

By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers.

At Their SALES ROOM,

84, DUNDRELL ST., VICTORIA, HONG KONG

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to:

Messrs. WOO & NASE,

Solicitors,

4 & 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

OR TO

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

Auctioneers,

No. 84, DUNDRELL STREET,

Hong Kong, 8th June, 1928. [6364]

## "THE PEAK FLATS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Train Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation in JULY.

Five-roomed FLATS

Six-roomed FLATS

with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Apply to—

CREDIT FONCIER

D'EXTREM-Orient,

4th Floor,

FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

Apply to

S. J. DAVID & CO.

DAVID HOUSE,

67/69, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. BETEN (Trained in Paris). Late of Hong Kong Hotel. Guarantees that her Permanent Waves revive Faded Hair leaving it Soft and Silky.—2, VICTORIA BUILDING (1st Floor). For Appointment K. 945. [635]

## INTIMATIONS.

## TO LET.

A FLAT in CANTON BUILDING, Kowloon. Apply to:—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
[6201] Alexander Buildings.

TO BE LET OR SOLD—Commodious BUNGALOW at MAGAZINE GAP, near Motor Road. Good Garden. Private Garage. Apply: Box No. 6273, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6273]

TO LET—Furnished for 4 Months. Four-roomed HOUSE on Bowen Road. Small Garden. Moderate Rental. Apply: JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, ALEXANDER BUILDINGS. [6330]

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, with Floor Installation, No. 5, CONDUIT ROAD, THREE 3-4 ROOMED FLATS, in Nos. 14 and 18, CONDUIT ROAD—Apply to: H. M. H. NEMAZEE. [630]

WHY Continue to suffer when you reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Ashma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs. Purely Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO.,  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.  
Tel. C. 5009.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.  
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, June 11th, 1928.

## THE WAR MEMORIAL NURSING HOME.

In August of last year, in answer to some indignant queries put to us by a former resident who was at that time paying a visit to the Colony, we endeavoured to explain the position regarding Hong Kong's War Memorial Nursing Home. We scarcely know now whether to regard the subject as a scandal or a joke. If we take ourselves and public questions seriously there is no doubt that the dilly-dallying, the abnormal delay in coming to a decision and the complete absence of information respecting any plans concerning the Nursing Home must be written down as scandalous. If no one in the community really cares what becomes of money subscribed for a patriotic purpose, if there is, as is so often suggested, an entire lack of public spirit and public opinion in Hong Kong, if it is true that we are here to look after our own particular affairs to the exclusion of all other interests, then we may cynically label the attempts to secure a war memorial as a very good jest—as something typical of the Colony in which we live. What is wrong with us? There is never any lack of generosity for a good cause. But it is a comparatively easy matter in prosperous times to give a fairly substantial sum of money in answer to an influential appeal. Is it done "to save face"? Is it natural or British, as soon as duty has been accomplished in such a perfunctory way, that all other details should be wilfully ignored? Is a subscription always to be regarded as the best and simplest way of washing one's hands of a scheme the further participation in which might involve both time and trouble?

The last statement issued by the War Memorial Committee was published in the Daily Press on March 11th, 1927. Then, it may be remembered, matters were in abeyance owing to the difficulty of deciding whether the War Memorial Nursing Home should be erected, as originally planned, on Stubbs Road, or whether the Peak Hospital site or a site at Magazine Gap should be utilised. Commenting upon the subject in the following August we

## INTIMATIONS.



AWARDED  
50  
GOLD & PRIZE  
MEDALS.

IT  
NEVER  
VARIES!

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON  
& CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PHONE C. 616. [50]

pointed out that a small sub-committee had been entrusted with the difficult task of coming to a decision. This committee comprised Mr. BLACK, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD and Messrs. G. M. YOUNG and W. H. BELL. At that time Mr. G. M. YOUNG had already retired, Mr. W. H. BELL was on holiday in England, and Dr. BLACK was preparing to go on leave. Mr. BERNARD, therefore, was the only one remaining and it was suggested that unless he co-opted someone to assist him he would have to solve the knotty problem himself, always taking it for granted, of course, that a solution was desired before the next war started.

Since then what is doubtless regarded as a tremendous stride forward has been taken. We do not know who is responsible for no official statement has been issued. It may be that Mr. BERNARD delivered judgment before he left for England or possibly Mr. BELL has taken the matter up since his return, but the fact remains that all three schemes submitted to the sub-committee have been considered and all three have been definitely abandoned. That, as it were, clears the ground for a start after seven or eight years of deliberation. We also understand that in place of the Stubbs Road and Magazine Gap sites, a site opposite Des Vaux villas, has been chosen, and some say that the land has already been purchased. There, as far as we know, the matter rests again.

We do not advocate unseemly haste in these things. A good deal of money was spent in preparing the Stubbs Road site and in making the necessary approach road and it is left for the Government to

resume the land and to defray the expenditure incurred. There is no object in repeating such experiments. It would be no advantage to have half-prepared and abandoned sites dotted all over the Colony. But we do suggest that at intervals of, say, six months or a year the Committee should take the public into their confidence and let them know how plans are progressing. That is surely not too much to ask seeing that it is now nearly ten years since the Armistice! Probably every community the world over that has decided upon a war memorial has had that memorial long since completed. Hong Kong is not backward in good works. Its intentions are admirable, but in this particular instance of a war memorial it looks as though it is out to establish a world's record for the length of time taken in carrying those intentions into effect. When the day comes for the formal opening, if that day ever dawns, the ceremony will be regarded as so out of date and so unusual that it will assuredly attract interested and inquisitive newspaper correspondents from all parts.

The name of The Wing Cheong Hong China Product Co., Ltd., has been struck off the register of companies.

The Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith and Mr. H. M. Nemazee returned to the Colony by the s.s. *President Pierce*.

Members of the Peak Club are reminded that the annual general meeting of the Club will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

Returns of notifiable disease in the Colony on Friday showed the following new cases:—Small-pox 1; diphtheria 2; enteric 3. All patients were Chinese.

A Chinese man, who is apparently insane, was found wandering in Stubbs Road early on Saturday morning, and was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Hong Kong Government is inviting tenders for the erection of a one-storey building of brick with the necessary fittings for a revolver range.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the Portuguese poet, Luis de Camoens, and the Portuguese flag was flown at the mast-head of several warships.

A Chinese baby about one month old, was found by the Police, at the junction of Kowloon City Road and To Kwa Wan Road. The child was sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

At the P.W.D. office on the 25th inst., there will be offered for sale Kowloon Marine Lot 97, situate at Matankok. It has an area of about 66,000 square feet, and the upset price is \$49,500.

According to a police report, Drummer Neal Dixon, of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, has been taken into custody on a charge of stealing a gold wrist watch from a goldsmith's shop at 51, Spring Garden Lane.

The curious efforts of a Chinese to utter four Singapore \$10 banknotes which was fully described in the Daily Press on Saturday morning had its sequel in Court on Saturday morning when the man was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield.

The Hong Kong and Chinese Lodges of The Theosophical Society held a successful musical social at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant on Friday evening, a large number of members, friends and students of the Besant Theosophical School being present.

A Chinese married woman was charged on Saturday morning before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy with kidnapping and harbouring a married girl of 16 years of age. It was alleged that by means of threats she coerced the young woman to leave the Colony with her. Then then boarded the s.s. *Sui An* and while on board the alleged kidnapper was said to have had her victim under a bunk. She was noticed by a tallyman on board who reported the matter to the captain, and the woman's arrest was ordered when the ship arrived in Macao. The case was remanded.

## CHINESE WEDDING.

## PRETTY SERVICE AT UNION CHURCH.

## CHAN-LOIE.

Mr. David Loie and Miss Katherine Chan who were married on Saturday in the Union Church are well known here, and a large number of guests attended the reception held after the ceremony at Lane, Crawford's Restaurant.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy F. Loie and the bride the daughter of Mr. David Chan See.

The Rev. J. Horace Johnston, B.A., conducted the ceremony at which musical score was rendered as follows: Introductory Voluntary, Angel's Serenade, Largo, Salut D'Amour, Chantsan's Paroles, and Lohengrin's and Mendelssohn's Marches.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin robe de style with sleeves of silver lace and an uneven hemline. She had a court train of pale pink georgette and her tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossom. Her bouquet was of gladioli, carnations and fern tied with tulle.

The bridesmaids, the Misses Amy and Genevieve Wong wore pale blue crepe de chine and head dresses of the same colour tulle. They carried bouquets of pink roses tied with blue satin ribbon.

Miss Mabel Chan (sister of the bride) acted as train-bearer and Mr. Samuel F. K. Chan (brother of the bride) as "best man."

Mrs. Douglas R. Wong, the matron of honour, wore a dress of peach coloured crepe de chine with knife-pleated skirt and flared georgette sleeves, a brown hat and fawn shoes to tone.

The bride's going away dress was of apple green embossed Chinese silk with elaborate trimming. The honeymoon is being spent at Macao and in the New Territory.

## FUNERAL OF CAPT. W. ZEYLEMAKER.

## SELENE'S OFFICERS AND CREW PAY LAST RESPECTS.

The funeral of the late Captain W. Zeylemaker of the oil tanker *Selene* took place on Saturday at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley. The Rev. G. T. Waldergrave officiated. It will be remembered that Capt. Zeylemaker was found dead in his cabin on Tuesday when the ship was on her way from Singapore to Japan. The Captain had been in bad health for some time and the circumstances pointed to suicide, the artery of the wrist having been severed.

Mr. H. F. Bunje, of the shipping department, Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd., attended on behalf of the owners, and Mr. F. J. Jager (chief officer), the other officers and members of the *Selene's* crew were also present. Wreaths were sent by the owners and by the ship's complement.

## WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRL AT THE QUEEN'S.

Coming direct from l'Abbaye, Paris, and the Knickerbocker, Monte Carlo, two famous revue artists, Eleanor Ninon and Leo Martin, will appear at the 9.15 performance in the Queen's Theatre as an additional attraction each night from Thursday to Saturday. Their contribution to the programme will take the form of "international song and dance hits" including the latest dance craze, "Aero Doodle," with which they started Paris. During these "turns" Miss Ninon, who has been described as "the world's most beautiful girl," will wear some wonderful Parisian gowns. Altogether the appearance of this couple should provide the Colony with something unusual in the way of entertainment.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report, forecast and remarks issued by the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, yesterday morning state:—

Pressure is high over Japan and low over China. The Okhima depression is moving low and toward the Bonins.

Local forecast:—S.W. winds, moderate, overcast, rain.

A later report issued at 1.10 p.m. states:—

Pressure remains highest over Japan and is relatively low in the Pacific to the east of Luzon. A depression covers S.W. China.

Local forecast:—S. winds, moderate, fair to showery.

## OBITUARY.

## FAMOUS ACTOR MANAGER DIES.

## MR. DENNIS EADIE.

A Reuter cable announces the death of the well known actor manager, Mr. Dennis Eadie.

Mr. Eadie, who was 53 years of age, was an actor of great versatility and a man of broad ideas.

He made his first appearance in London as long ago as 1900, but it will be for his work towards the latter end of the War that he will be best remembered.

"Billeted" which was produced in 1917, will ensure that Mr. Eadie is not forgotten.

## REGISTRATION OF PATENTS.

## REGULATIONS IN HONG KONG.

## PROPOSED NEW ORDINANCE.

It is proposed to introduce at the next meeting of the Legislative Council a Bill to amend the Regulations of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance of 1923.

The Objects and Reasons of the Bill state:—

1. The Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, Ordinance No. 13 of 1923, was introduced on the instructions of the Secretary of State in order to carry out the recommendations of the British Empire Patent Conference, 1923. It provided *inter alia* that applications for registration in Hong Kong must be made within three years from the date of the issue of the patent in the United Kingdom. One effect of this is to make it impossible to register here patents which were issued in the United Kingdom more than three years before the commencement of the new Ordinance. The present amending Ordinance proposes to relieve this hardship by providing that the time limit for making applications in Hong Kong shall, in the case of patents granted in the United Kingdom before the 1st January, 1923, run from the 31st December, 1923, i.e., the day before the commencement of Ordinance No. 13 of 1923, instead of from the date of the issue of the patent in the United Kingdom.

2. The present amending Ordinance also extends the time limit generally to five years instead of three years.

3. In spite of the provisions of section 12 of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 31 of 1911, some doubts have been expressed as to the continuance of rights acquired under the Patents Ordinance, 1902, Ordinance No. 2 of 1892, which was repealed by Ordinance No. 13 of 1923. In particular some doubts have been expressed as to whether the right to register assignments, conferred by section 8 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1892, still subsists. In order to allay these doubts section 3 of the present amending Ordinance has been inserted.

## MR. ADOLPHE MENJOU.

## HIS IDEAS FOR IMPROVING FILM SETTINGS.

London, May 18th.

Several hundred people waited throughout yesterday morning opposite the hotel where Mr. Adolphe Menjou, the film star and his bride, Miss Kathryn Carver, are staying during their honeymoon visit to London.

While they were hoping to catch a glimpse of the couple, Mr. Menjou, at the other side of the building, was gazing down into the street at the omnibuses, the policemen, and the pedestrians. "I have always heard," he said later, "that English people are reserved and unfriendly, but after the courtesy, the friendliness and the welcome I and my wife met we shall know what to call anybody who says that again."

At a luncheon party given in honour of himself and his bride, Mr. Menjou said that friendly interchange between different nations of stars, directors, and studios will before long make it possible for every film to be produced in the actual setting which its story calls for.

Towards the end of the luncheon, Mr. Ernest Torrence is staying where Mr. Ernest Torrence is staying and persuaded him to join the party. On Mr. Torrence's arrival the two actors, who appeared in pictures together long before either of them was famous, greeted each other like long-lost brothers.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Menjou and Mr. Torrence went shopping, and Mr. Menjou inquired how he could visit the British Museum, the Tower of London, see Jack Hobbs play cricket, and fit in the many engagements he has already contracted.

## LOOTING OF HUPEH CITY.

## MANY KILLED AND KIDNAPPED.

1,000 DISBANDED SOLDIERS RUN AMOK.

Hankow, June 1st.

Word arrived to-day, writes a North China Daily News correspondent, that the county town of Hwangah, Hupeh, has been thoroughly looted by disbanded soldiers. About a thousand of these men, who had been making trouble in Maeheng where there are adequate military forces, made a rapid march across country and entered the helpless town. The magistrate fled and the police were overpowered. Killing, looting and cruelty were the order of the day, till the band left with their booty and about 300 captives. Soldiers have left for Hwangah, but they will probably be too late to catch the main band of deserters.

Traffic of the Kin-Han railway has been suspended to allow of troop movements. Whilst a few trains have arrived with passengers, the sale of tickets from Hankow to stations up the line has been entirely suspended for a day or two and freight has been refused. The transport of heavy mails has been interfered with.

## The Japanese Boycott.

There is a much more sober, and therefore more serious, note in the references in the Chinese press to the Anti-Japanese movement. Little news from Tsinan is given, but to-day one of the newspapers explains that the Japanese troops in Tsinan are now behaving with more propriety and that matters would be easier to adjust if the foreign Power could be reassured as to the behaviour of the Chinese troops as they advance northward.

The handling of Japanese cargo is supposed to be stopped and only one Chinese agency now sells tickets for the Japanese steamers, and this agency has been asked to abandon this part of its business. At a meeting of bankers it was decided not to transact any exchange business in Japanese currencies, and merchants are requested not to receive notes issued by Japanese banks. All contracts for the purchase of Japanese coal are said to be cancelled and the drug-stores are not to place any further orders for patent medicines made in Japan. The papers are very indignant about the cloth-merchants. Estimates based on the Customs Returns are said to indicate that these stores hold stocks of Japanese piece goods worth about \$5,000,000, whilst the amount which these merchants have declared is far below that sum. This is said to be an attempt to evade payment of the "fines" payable on Japanese goods in stock, and an investigation is demanded. The projected anti-Japanese newspaper has not appeared, but the movement is evidently gaining ground because it is not hysterical.

## Coffins Searched For Arms.

Once again there are allegations that cargoes of ammunition are being landed in the French and Japanese concessions for delivery to communist agents. And owing to information received, the authorities have decided to search all coffins in transit. This is a procedure which is only adopted in exceptional circumstances owing to the opposition which is aroused, and its adoption now would indicate that a serious effort is being made to smuggle ammunition from Hankow into the country districts. Even though the soothsayers may say that the lucky day has come, it is just as well not to try and take grandmother to her resting-place in the country just at present. She had better stay in the local coffin-store a little longer.

## Fatal Storm On River.

Hankow was visited on Tuesday, May 29th, with a very severe wind-storm. There were only faint indications of its coming and the boatsmen, whilst watching, were still making trips across the river with means of telling how many passengers travel in each boat that sets out, they estimate that nine boats were lost and that means a loss of at least a hundred lives.



## MARSHAL CHIANG KAI SHEK RESIGNS.

THE OBJECT OF HIS APPOINTMENT ACHIEVED.

SOUTHERN FORCES IN CHARGE OF PEKING.

## CHANG TSUNG CHANG DETERMINES TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has sent in his resignation to the Executive Council of the Nanking Government. It appears that the resignation has been accepted, so that Chiang Kai Shek is no longer Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Expedition against the North. The vernacular papers state that he retains his other posts.

The reason Marshal Chiang Kai Shek gives for his action is that the expedition against the North has now been successful, the Northern warlords have been driven out, and the Southerners are in Peking. His task is therefore at an end. On the other hand there are some who say that he is resigning through disappointment at the lack of unity among the Southern commanders.

Sun Chuan Fang and Chang Tsung Chang are putting up a stubborn resistance against the Kuominchun near Tientsin. Chang Tsung Chang swears that he will hold his ground as long as he has a soldier left.

## CHIANG KAI SHEK RESIGNS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, June 10th. Chinese reports that Chiang Kai Shek has resigned are generally believed to be correct. The ostensible reason is that the Nationalists have achieved their objective, Peking, and therefore Chiang Kai Shek's allotted task is ended.

It is understood that in fact the temperamental Commander-in-Chief is disheartened at the intrigues in the Nationalist ranks.

## THE MILITARY COMMAND.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 10th. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek presented his resignation to the Executive Council of the Nanking Government yesterday at noon. In the resignation he mentioned that in view of the fact that the Northern expedition against the Fengtienese warlord had achieved final success, a period of reconstruction throughout the whole country was coming and there was no call to continue the civil war. According to a resolution adopted and ratified by the 4th Kuomintang Conference last year, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Army was appointed to direct the Northern expedition during its progress. As the expedition was now over, it was unnecessary for him to hold the office any longer. Hence his resignation. Hereafter the supreme military power lay in the hands of the Military Council.

(Continued on next Column.)

## OSCAR SLATER APPEAL.

DECISIONS OF HIGH COURT.

FRESH WITNESS ALLOWED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 9th. The Scottish High Court has granted the preliminary appeal of Oscar Slater for permission to call a fresh witness at the hearing of his appeal, which is fixed for July 9th.

The Court also allows him to recall Helen Lambie, but has refused to permit the appellant, who did not give evidence in the original trial, to give evidence because such would be merely a repetition of the plea of "not guilty."

The Court has further refused to allow Sir Bernard Spillbury to be a witness, as he never saw the body of Marion Gilchrist.

## NEWS OF "ITALIA" AT LAST.

ALL ABOARD ALIVE.

PROVISIONS SENT BY PLANE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ROME, June 9th. A message from the *Citta di Milano* states that the vessel maintained radio communication for twenty minutes with the *Italia* yesterday evening.

The latter is apparently to the eastern extremity of North-East Island off Spitzbergen.

Amundsen is of opinion that the foregoing report is more likely to be true than the other recent reports.

## All Alive.

The *Citta di Milano* has received a wireless message from the *Italia* defining her position as 80.15 degrees north, 22 degrees east.

All aboard the *Italia* are alive.

## Difficulties of Relief.

It is thought unlikely that the airman going to the rescue of the *Italia* will be able to land, as their flying boats cannot alight on ice. They will however be able to drop provisions to General Nobile.

Experts believe it will be very difficult for an ordinary steamer to force its way to the eastern end of North East Island, where the *Italia* is stranded.

Owing to public interest, the prohibition on the issue of Sunday papers here has been temporarily lifted.

## Sealers In The Ice.

LATER.

The steam sealer *Braganza*, en route to rescue the *Italia*, has encountered thick ice at Mesel Bay. The sealer *Hobby* is half a degree northward and it is hoped that the strong wind which is blowing will force the floating ice pack in a favourable direction.

The *Hobby* has advised Captain Larsen, who is waiting to fly to the rescue, not to leave King's Bay.

Moscow, June 10th.

The sailing of the Soviet expedition to rescue the *Italia* has been suspended pending definite information in regard to the position of the *Italia*.

WASHINGTON, June 10th.

Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, has requested all wireless stations in the 500 metres of the *Italia's* frequency, to remain silent so that the lost dirigible's signals may be heard.

## GERMAN EXPRESS SMASH.

FIFTEEN DEAD.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Nuremberg, June 10th.

Fifteen have been killed and 4 seriously wounded as a result of the Munich-Frankfurt express running off the rails outside the Siegen Station early this morning.

## TERRIFIC STORM IN HUNGARY.

TWO DEAD AND TWO STRUCK DUMB.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Budapest, June 10th.

The most terrific storm in living memory raged yesterday afternoon in the Pecs district of South Hungary. All telegraph and telephone lines are cut, so that details cannot be obtained, but two have been killed and two struck dumb in one village. All crops have been destroyed and damage is believed to be enormous.

## CALCUTTA SWEEP WINNERS.

£60,000 FOR 5 RUPEES.

MATRIMONIAL PLANS!

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Bombay, June 10th.

For five rupees Ibrahim Kazi sold a quarter share in the winning ticket of the Calcutta Sweep each to an Irishman, Charles Murray, and a Goanese, Anthony Rosario.

Kazi's honesty is as renowned as his luck, and each gets £60,000 sterling.

Rosario, who is a foreman, has decided to settle in Bangalore as a farmer. Charles Murray is a middle-aged bachelor, and assistant manager of a Bombay firm. He is retiring immediately and returning to Ireland.

He humorously declares that he would like to meet the girl who won the Stock Exchange Sweep "as I contemplate matrimony."

Bombay, June 8th.

According to the *Bombay Evening News*, Mr. Ibrahim Dawood Kazi, a timber merchant and racehorse owner of Bombay, has received a telegram from Mr. W. H. Webb stating that he (Mr. Kazi) had drawn Feistand, the Derby winner, in the Calcutta Sweep.

It is understood that Mr. Kazi purchased the ticket from Mr. Webb.

Bombay, Later.

It now appears that the actual winner of the Calcutta Sweep is Mr. Ibrahim Kazi's eight months' old baby whose name is on the ticket allotted.

## FILM OF THE DERBY.

BY AIR TO INDIA.

## DUCHESS PASSENGER IN NEW VENTURE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, June 10th.

The aeroplane, *Princess Xenia*, piloted by Captain C. D. Barnard and Flying Officer E. H. Allott Eith, with the Duchess of Bedford as a passenger and a large cargo, including the film of the Derby, started on a flight from Lympne to India at 4.30 this morning.

*Princess Xenia* is the machine in which Captain McIntosh and Colonel Fitzmaurice attempted to cross the Atlantic last year, and in which McIntosh and Bert Hinkler made a non-stop flight to Poland.

The present flight is being made in four hops—Sofa, Aleppo, Bushire, Karachi—with a view to demonstrating the practicability of an eight-day flight to India and back.

The cargo, the weight of which is 2½ tons, is the first British air cargo carried to India. It consists particularly of food, cigarettes and the Derby film, and is intended for Karachi.

## MONSOON BREAKS.

A Reuter message from Bombay states that the monsoon has broken.

## A PRINCE'S VISIT.

WELCOMED BY LORD MAYOR.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, June 9th.

Prince Spadas Potiniani and his daughter, Donna Myriam Potiniani, were welcomed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayress of London and by the sheriff when they arrived at Victoria Station last night. They are on an official visit to the city of London. The visitors drove to Claridge's Hotel where they will stay. To-day they will visit Windsor Castle and Eton College and in the evening will be entertained to dinner by the Lord Mayor.

## NEW PRAYER BOOK MEASURE.

HOME SECRETARY'S PLAN.

ELIMINATE CONTENTIOUS MATTER.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, June 9th.

A new and important development in the Prayer Book controversy was announced last night by Sir William Joynson Hicks, the Home Secretary. This was the preparation of an alternative measure for consideration of the Church Assembly.

The Home Secretary, who is President of the National Church League and is one of the leaders of the opposition to the Bishops' proposals, stated that the committee of competent men, who were already engaged in the task, would produce a book to cover the non-contentious enrichments and variations which were found in the "Deposited Book," and which there was reason to believe were generally acceptable. It was only contentious matter relating to holy communion upon which difference existed.

It should only be necessary therefore to take out of the Prayer Book the contentious parts to enable common agreement to be reached. Such a new Prayer Book Measure would of course have to be sponsored through the Church Assembly.

He believed that if the Archbishop and Bishops would agree upon a scheme of this kind, the matter would go through by general consent and thus an end would be put to the controversy.

## EXPEDITION TO TIBET.

INHOSPITABLE RECEPTION.

AMERICAN INDIGNATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Calcutta, June 10th.

It is reported that Professor Roerich has received a cablegram from America that the Commission of three representatives of the New York Corporation, which financed his expedition, are coming to India to investigate the behaviour of the Tibet Government to the expedition.

The cable adds that the entire American Press is most indignant about it.

[A cable of May 25th gave some account of the expedition's activities.]

A telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival in Northern India of the expedition headed by Professor Roerich, accompanied by his wife and son.

This is the first news of the expedition since April of last year, when a Moscow telegram said it was about to start for Mongolia. The expedition has had various adventures, having been attacked by robbers, but the superiority of the expedition's firearms prevented bloodshed.

The expedition was stopped by the Tibetan authorities. It suffered considerable hardship, living in the winter-time in summer tents at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

Over 250 paintings have been sent to America by the expedition, whilst reports have been made of "many observations with regard to Buddhism."

## DUTY ON ENAMELLED WARE.

OLD TAX RE-IMPOSED.

FIRMS COMPELLED TO CLOSE.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, June 9th.

The House of Commons yesterday passed a resolution imposing a safeguarding duty of 25 per cent. for five years on enamelled ware. Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, recalled that the original duty had been imposed in 1922 by Lloyd George's Government. When it lapsed in 1924 foreign imports had increased, but not to such an extent as to persuade the Safeguarding Committee in 1923 to advise the re-imposition of the duty.

A fresh claim before the identical Committee had now succeeded because new evidence, including statistics of the census of production, had been adduced showing that several firms in this country had been compelled to close down.

## KUOMINCHUN BREACH OF FAITH.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DIPLOMATIC BODY.

INSOLENT BEHAVIOUR OF SOUTHERN GENERAL.

## GENERAL PAO YU LIN FORCED TO HIDE IN PEKING.

A grave breach of faith has occurred in Peking on behalf of the Kuominchun leaders. The Northern General, Pao Yu Lin, remained in Peking at the request of the Diplomatic Body, in order to see that no disturbances occurred in Peking during the period before the Southerners took command.

The Diplomatic Body obtained a promise from the Nanking Government that, on the entry of their forces, General Pao Yu Lin should be allowed to leave the city unmolested. Actually, however, he had only proceeded 14 miles when he was molested by one of Feng's subordinate Generals, Han Fu Chu.

Pao Yu Lin was greatly outnumbered and finally compelled to surrender. The Diplomatic Body, however, being instrumental in retaining him in Peking, considered that his safe retreat was their responsibility. But though they held a lengthy interview with Han Fu Chu, they met with nothing but rudeness and insolence. Two strongly worded notes have been sent to Nanking, but Pao Yu Lin still has to remain in hiding.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Peking, June 9th.

It will be recalled that the Nanking Government, and also the Shansi and Kuominchun Generals, had agreed to allow Pao Yu Lin's Northern troops to march out to Manchuria with the honours of war.

When, however, they reached Tungchow, fourteen miles from Peking, on Friday afternoon, the Kuominchun forces there refused to "allow" them to proceed, and demanded that they accept San Min Principles and disarm. They accordingly returned to Peking, thus marching thirty miles in the tropical heat, and encamped for the night in the Moon Temple outside the East Gate. This morning strong Kuominchun forces arrived at the temple and renewed their demands.

The Diplomatic Body feel responsible to Pao Yu Lin and his men as they requested the Nanking Government to allow them to remain in Peking and preserve order during the transition period, a duty which Pao Yu Lin performed most ably.

Following a hurried meeting in the early morning, the Diplomatic Body wired to Nanking, strongly urging them to keep faith with the British, American, Japanese and Dutch Ministers. Accompanied by their military attachés in full uniform and Chinese secretaries, they have now gone to the East Gate to attempt to arrange the matter amicably.

When the Ministers arrived at the East Gate they found that, following the firing of a few shots from which there were no casualties, Pao Yu Lin's forces had surrendered to overwhelming numbers and been disarmed.

After protesting and attempting to arrange a settlement on the spot, the Ministers went to Nanyuan and interviewed the Kuominchun General Han Fu Chu, who had previously agreed to allow Pao Yu Lin to depart. The Ministers urged him to keep his pledges, but Han Fu Chu was most truculent and declared that he was not concerned with foreigners. He was a military man and would settle things in a military way. The

Ministers, after several hours of fruitless remonstrances, returned to Peking.

Pao Yu Lin's troops were carried off as prisoners to Han Fu Chu's headquarters at Nanyuan while Pao Yu Lin himself was brought to Peking, and co-opted as a member of the Committee of Public Safety, which must hand him over to Han Fu Chu when required.

Foreigners and Shansi men alike are most indignant at this Kuominchun breach of faith. Shang Chen, when interviewed by *Reuter*, declared that Han Fu Chu had agreed to allow the peaceful departure of Pao Yu Lin, but later had received orders from Feng Yu Hsiang, commanding him to take prisoner the whole force. Shang Chen deplored the incident, but said that it was a difficult position.

The Kuominchun now practically surrounds Peking and outnumbers the Shansi troops by at least two to one.

The Diplomatic Body sent a second strongly worded note to the Nanking Government on Saturday evening. The note recounts the Pao Yu Lin affair from the beginning and describes the visit of the four Ministers to Nanyuan. Here they were flouted by a subordinate General, and had to negotiate in the torrid heat of a small outhouse. Later they were held up at the city gates for some time when returning, before being allowed to re-enter Peking.

The note declares that Han Fu Chu stated he had no instructions from Nanking. They then read him the Nanking Government's message in which it assures the Diplomatic Body, *inter alia*, that "arrangements will be made for the peaceful withdrawal from Peking of Pao Yu Lin's men," but Han Fu Chu still refused to abide by it.

The note declares that grave issues are at stake, and insists that the Nanking Government must correct this breach of faith which is impugning its honour in the eyes of the world.

The Committee of Public Safety has resigned and it is understood that Pao Yu Lin has now taken refuge in the Legation Quarter.

## BACK TO NEW YORK. LABOUR AGITATOR'S CHANGE.

FROM EAGLE TO DOVE.

WIFE'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, June 10th.

A sensation was created in Labour circles yesterday by the announcement that Tom Walsh, ex-Secretary of the Australian Seamen's Union, has decided to join the Industrial Peace Union.

Walsh was one of the most militant left wing Trade Union Leaders in the Commonwealth, and has had a very stormy career.

This decision, called to the Industrial Peace Union in Britain which was founded by Harelock Wilson, means that Walsh's attitude and views have completely changed.

The cable mentions that his wife, formerly Adela Pankhurst, daughter of the ex-Suffragist leader, proposes to organise a branch of the Industrial Peace Union among Australian women. She asks that credentials be sent her from the English Executive. The latter has cabled back, warmly welcoming the proposal.

## HARRY THAW'S VAIN EFFORTS.

HOME OFFICE ADAMANT.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, June 9th.

Mr. Harry Thaw, the American millionaire who killed Stamford White in New York in 1909, will return to New York to-day on the Cunard liner *Aquitania*. He has remained on her since the vessel berthed at Southampton on Wednesday, in consequence of the refusal of the Home Office to allow him to land.

Mr. Thaw has tried to obtain a reversal of the Home Secretary's action, but has failed.



## TENNIS LEAGUE.

## PROGRAMME RECOMMENCES.

## SOUTH CHINA "B" WIN AGAIN.

A curtailed programme marked the resumption of the week end programme of the Tennis League on Saturday. Heavy drizzles in the morning and threatening weather during the day were responsible for the postponement of several matches. But keenness in the League was shown by the fact that where the courts were playable, the clubs concerned kept their fixtures, despite slippery conditions.

In all seven matches were decided, but none were in the "A" Division. An unexpectedly fine struggle took place in the "C" Division between the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Chinese Recreation Club on the former's courts in which the Chinese just managed to scrape through by the narrowest possible margin of one game. On the other hand, what promised to be an even match between the South China and the Indian Recreation Club in the "B" resulted in an easy win for the Chinese. The R.A.O.C. did very well against the Recreio 1st in the "C" Division winning by the small margin of 7 games.

By their successes in the "B" Division, the Club de Recreio and South China Athletic Association have emerged leaders in the League Table. They cannot, however, be certain of occupying that position as neither has met the Chinese Recreation Club, who have played one less match and are close at their heels. In the "C" Division, both teams of the Chinese Recreation Club are leading with the same advantage, while the Portuguese Second and South China are the only other clubs undefeated. The League Tables follow after the results of the matches.

Honours in the matches under review were shared by a good many pairs and those who reached and passed the 30 games mark were as follows:

## "B" DIVISION.

Chan So and Ho Wei Hing (24), S.C.A.A.; Luk Kang Cheong and Luk Ding Cheung (20), S.C.A.A.; F. J. Remedios and J. Xavier (20), Recreio; L. A. Ribeiro and A. V. Remedios (25), Recreio; E. A. Noronha and E. de Sousa (20), Recreio.

## "C" DIVISION.

H. Noronha and A. A. Remedios (26), Recreio 1st; Hale and Waterhead (20), Recreio; L. A. Rocha and G. A. Noronha (29), Recreio 2nd; A. A. Remedios and A. Gosano (23), Recreio 2nd; H. A. Barros and C. Barreto (20), Recreio; Choy Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen (24), Chinese R.C. 2nd; Watson and Delahunt (20), K.R.M.Q.; Harvey and Mocock (20), K.R.M.Q.; F. J. Jones and W. H. Owen (24), C.S.C.C.; R. White and A. White (25), C.S.C.C.; and Major C. Wilson and C. R. Spittey (24), C.S.C.C.

## "B" DIVISION.

The scores follow:—

## "B" DIVISION.

At King's Park, the South China A.A. defeated the Indian R.C. by 21 games. Scores: S.C.A.A., 61; I.R.C., 38. S.C.A.A.: Chan So and Ho Wei Hing; Luk Kang Cheong and Luk Ding Cheung; Li Woon Tsoi and Li Wai Tsai. I.R.C.: S. A. Hussain and S. S. Hussain; I. M. A. Hazzek and A. H. Madar; D. Mohamed and S. A. R. Bux.

## K.C.C. v. RECREIO.

Kowloon C.C. on their own ground lost to the Club de Recreio by 43 games. Scores: K.O.C., 28; C. de R., 71. I.R.C.: D. S. Green and C. J. Tsuchi; J. N. Owen and W. Brown; J. S. Smith and J. P. Murray. C. de R.: F. J. Remedios and J. Xavier; L. A. Ribeiro and A. V. Remedios; E. A. Noronha and E. de Sousa.

## "C" DIVISION.

RECREIO-1st v. R.A.O.C. Playing at King's Park, the Club de Recreio-1st lost to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps by 7 games. Scores: C. de R., 49; R.A.O.C., 63. C. de R.: H. S. Remedios and A. Ribeiro; F. W. Ribeiro and S. Figueiredo; H. Noronha and A. A. Remedios. R.A.O.C.: Hale and Waterhead; Pepper and Donaldson; Greenaway and Bryant.

## RECREIO-2nd v. I.R.C.

Playing on their own ground, the Club de Recreio-2nd defeated the Indian R.C. by 57 games. Scores: C. de R., 73; I.R.C., 91. C. de R.: L. A. Rocha and G. A. Noronha; A. A. Remedios and A. Gosano; H. A. Barros and C. Barreto.

I.R.C.: M. Hassan and F. M. el Arculi; M. F. Madar and A. Rahmin; M. O. Hussain and M. Y. Adal.

## KOWLOON C.C. v. C.R.C.-2nd.

Chinese R.C. 2nd defeated the Kowloon C.C. at Kowloon, by one game. Scores: H.K.O.C., 49; C.R.C., 50. K.C.C.: C. H. Atkins and K. A. Carstenson; P. M. Pinget and A. E. Guest; C. W. E. Bishop and G. Lee. C.R.C.: Choy Yam Tong and W. C. Hung; Choy Ping Fan and Ng Kam Chuen; Tsoi Sze Kai and Hon Lun Fung.

## C.S.C.C. v. KOWLOON INDIANS.

The Civil Service C.C. on their own ground at Happy Valley, defeated the Kowloon Indian T.C. by 47 games. Scores: C.S.C.C., 73; K.I.T.C., 26. C.S.C.C.: R. F. Jones and W. H. Owen; R. White and A. White; Major C. Wilson and C. R. Spittey. K.I.T.C.: G. A. Khan and H. Singh; Feroz Ali and Firdos Khan; S. R. Salleh and M. A. Khan.

## Y.M.C.A. v. K.R.M.Q.

At King's Park, the Young Men's Christian Association were beaten by Kennedy Road Married Quarters by 19 games. Scores: Y.M.C.A., 40; K.R.M.Q., 59. Y.M.C.A.: Faers and Pile; Trambitky and Ponsford; Saunders and Laughton. K.R.M.Q.: Watson and Delahunt; Ginn and McCulloch; Harvey and Mocock.

## LEAGUE TABLES.

## "A" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	2	2	0	2
Hong Kong C.C.	2	2	0	2
M.B.K.	2	1	1	1
University	2	1	1	1
Craigengower C.C.	3	1	2	1
Indian R.C.	1	0	1	0
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	2	0

## "B" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Recreio	3	3	0	3
South China A.A.	3	3	0	3
Chinese R.C.	2	2	0	2
Indian R.C.	3	2	1	2
Hong Kong C.C.	1	1	0	1
Nippon Club	2	1	1	1
University	2	1	1	1
Royal Engineers	1	0	1	0
M.B.K.	2	0	2	0
Kowloon C.C.	3	0	3	0
Craigengower C.C.	4	0	4	0

## "C" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C. 1st	3	3	0	3
Chinese R.C. 2nd	3	3	0	3
Kowloon C.C.	4	3	1	3
South China A.A.	2	2	0	2
Recreio 2nd	2	2	0	2
R.A.M.C.	3	2	1	2
Civil Service C.C.	3	2	1	2
Keddneyrd M.Q.	4	2	2	2
Hong Kong C.C.	2	1	1	1
Nippon Club	2	1	1	1
Recreio 1st	2	0	2	0
R.A.O.C.	3	0	3	0
Indian R.C.	3	0	3	0
Kowloon Indian T.C.	4	0	4	0
Y.M.C.A.	4	0	4	0

## DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

## BRITAIN'S DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIRMINGHAM, June 8th. Britain easily defeated Germany in the third round of the Davis Cup Competition, winning both matches played to-day.

G. R. Crole-Rees and Eames (Britain) defeated Kleinschroth and Frenn by 7-5, 6-2, 6-4. Britain will now meet either Italy or India in the semi-final of the European Zone.

## HOLLAND THROUGH THIRD ROUND.

Holland beat Austria in the third round of the Davis Cup at the Hague by 3 matches to none.

## FRENCH OPEN AMATEUR GOLF.

## ENGLISHMAN'S BIG WIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 8th. In the final of the French Open Amateur Golf Championship played over the St. Germain links to-day, T. Bourne (Britain) defeated A. Vincent (U.S.A.) by 8 up and 7 to play.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## CLOSE VICTORY FOR KOWLOON DOCK.

## HOME TEAMS ALL WIN.

As expected, all the home teams won in the lawn bowls League on Saturday. The full programme was completed, thanks to a bright sun which followed the early afternoon rain.

In the First Division, Craigengower scored another victory for which Bradbury and his team deserve the credit as they had to carry the other two teams. The opposing Civil Service skip, Hollidge, was beaten by the big margin of 23 shots owing to a strong barricade which he and his men constantly encountered during the game. Kowloon Dock won at home by one shot, which was scored in the last head amid much excitement.

Skipper Leo emulated Bradbury's feat in carrying the East Point to victory when the other rinks were beaten. In another Second Division fixture, Craigengower were beaten by Recreio "A" by one of the wide margins for which the latter Club were famous last season.

## RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

## Division I.

Craigengower beat Civil Service by 15 shots.

Kowloon Docks beat Bowling Green by 1 shot.

Taikoo beat Kowloon C.C. by 7 shots.

## Division II.

Civil Service beat Yacht Club by 29 shots.

Bowling Green Club beat Taikoo by 21 shots.

Recreio "A" beat Craigengower by 43 shots.

East Point beat Recreio "B" by 3 shots.

## DIVISION I.

Craigengower v. Civil Service.

Playing at home, Craigengower beat Civil Service by 15 shots. C.O.C., 68; C.S.C.C., 51.

C.O.C.: Neves, Sousa, Rumjahn, Bradbury (skip), 31; Brightman, Beer, Arculli, Omar (skip), 18; Buchanan, Rossetti, Bennett, Baza (skip), 17; Total 66.

O.S.C.C.: Holdman, Booker, Gregory, Hollidge (skip), 3; Whant, Westlake, Deakin, Grinnitt (skip), 21; Laing, Haynes, Alderman, Pennered (skip), 23; Total 61.

Kowloon Docks v. K.B.G.C.

Playing at home the Kowloon Docks R.C. beat Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 1 shot. K.D.R.C., 68; K.B.G.C., 68.

K.D.R.C.: Atkinson, Kempton, McKelvie, Brown (skip), 22; Goodman, Lindsay, Cullen, Lapsley (skip), 21; Punccheon, Henderson, McLaggan, Gray (skip), 23; Total 68.

K.B.G.C.: Nish, Harvey, Magill, Russell (skip), 27; Farrell, Silstone, MacLachlan, Guy (skip), 19; Dunnean, Gow, Holland, Macfarlane (skip), 19; Total 63.

Taikoo v. Kowloon C.C.

Playing at home, Taikoo beat Kowloon C.C. by 7 shots. T.R.C., 64; K.C.C., 57.

T.R.C.: Whyte, Stalker, Wallace, Ferguson (skip), 18; Chalmers, Grimshaw, Matthews, Drummond (skip), 31; Young, Chapman, Laing, McLeod (skip), 15; Total 64.

K.C.C.: Overy, Burford, Keegan, Chapman (skip), 23; Goodwin, Howe, Smith, Fraser (skip), 11; Lammert, Petherman, Wragg, Gibson (skip), 23; Total 57.

## DIVISION II.

Civil Service v. Yacht Club.

Playing at home, Civil Service beat the Yacht Club by 29 shots. C.S.C.C., 75; R.H.K.Y.C., 46.

C.S.C.C.: Fletcher, Jones, Archibald, Massey (skip), 20; Ecclehall, Longbottom, Luck, Taylor (skip), 26; Simmonds, Bickford, Murphy, Allan (skip), 20; Total 75.

R.H.K.Y.C.: Abraham, Deacon, Ramsay, Edwards (skip), 20; Hammond, Bentley, Carpenter, Davies (skip), 12; Wynne-Jones, Murdoch, Croucher, Shields (skip), 14; Total 46.

K.B.G.C. v. Taikoo R.C.

Playing at home, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club beat Taikoo by 21 shots. K.B.G.C., 70; T.R.C., 49.

K.B.G.C.: Bunnell, Hatt, Ferguson, Macfarlane (skip), 22; Drake, Reed, Hall, Roylece (skip), 23; Stonham, Ouf, Hogbin, Foster (skip), 25; Total 70.

T.R.C.: Young, Cameron, John Sloan, Munro (skip), 20; Kowloon, Stewart, Craig, Sloan (skip), 18; Spier, Spence, Moore, Walmaley (skip), 11; Total 49.

(Continued on next column).

## AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL.

## THE WEEK'S RESULTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

The results of the major baseball games played in New York are as follows:—

## National League.

SATURDAY:—New York 4, Brooklyn 6. Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 13. Boston 12, Cincinnati 20. Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 10.

SUNDAY:—New York 10, Chicago 5. Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 9.

MONDAY:—Boston 3, Cincinnati 3.

The games between New York and Chicago and Brooklyn and Pittsburgh were postponed on account of rain.

WEDNESDAY:—New York 4, St. Louis 11. Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 5. Philadelphia 3, Chicago 5.

THURSDAY:—New York 4, St. Louis 3. Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 0. Boston 6, Pittsburgh 8. Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.

FRIDAY:—New York 3, St. Louis 5. Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 5. Philadelphia 4, Chicago 5. Boston 9, Pittsburgh 5.

## American League.

SATURDAY:—Detroit 2, New York 5. Cleveland 6, Boston 0. St. Louis 5, Washington 2. Chicago 2, Philadelphia 3.

SUNDAY:—Detroit 2, New York 7. Cleveland 3, Boston 4. Chicago 6, Philadelphia 5.

MONDAY:—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 6.

Other games were postponed on account of rain.

TUESDAY:—St. Louis 1, Washington 4.

WEDNESDAY:—Cleveland 3, New York 8. St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2. Cleveland 2, New York 8. St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1. Chicago 5, Washington 7. Detroit 5, Boston 2.

FRIDAY:—St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 10.

Recreio "A" v. Craigengower.

Playing at home, the Club de Recreio "A" beat Craigengower by 43 shots. Recreio "A", 80; C.C.C., 37.

Recreio "A": Luz, Rodrigues, C. F. Silva, Sousa (skip), 20; Marques, H. Alves, C. M. Alves, A. Ribeiro (skip), 35; Vas, F. X. Silva, Lopes, J. Ribeiro (skip), 23; Total 80.

C.C.C.: Nicholson, Kharas, Collins, Fritz (skip), 20; Coates, Abbas, Lewis, Knott (skip), 8; Modi, Flegg, Lunny, Razack (skip), 9; Total 37.

East Point v. Recreio "B."

Playing at home, East Point beat Club de Recreio "B" by 3 shots. E.P.R.C., 53; Recreio "B", 50.

E.P.R.C.: Baker, Campbell, Henderson, McTavish (skip), 19; Hampton, Webster, Douglas, Lee (skip), 34; Samways, Middleton, Whiteford, McKellar (skip), 16; Total 53.

Recreio "B": Machado, Barros, J. Ribeiro, Yvanovich (skip), 23; Gomes, Soares, Sequeira, Ozorio (skip), 8; Rosario, Sousa, Gutierrez, Basto (skip), 21; Total 53.

## LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the Leagues are:—

## Division I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Craigengower	3	3	0	0	6
Kowloon C.C.	2	1	0	1	2
Kowloon D.R.C.	3	2	0	1	4
Taikoo R.C.	2	1	0	1	2
Kowloon B.G.C.	3	1	0	2	2
Police R.C.	3	1	0	2	2
Civil Service	3	0	0	3	0

## SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For	Agst.	Up	Dn.
Craigengower	137	361	36	0
Kowloon C.C.	125	118	10	0
Kowloon D.R.C.	125	121	11	0
Kowloon B.G.C.	135	137	0	2
Police R.C.	117	121	0	4
Taikoo R.C.	112	121	0	2
Civil Service	155	107	0	9

## Division II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
East Point R.C.	4	4	0	0	8
Civil Service	2	2	0	0	4
Recreio "A"	9	2	0	1	4
Kowloon B.G.C.	4	2	0	2	4
Taikoo R.C.	2	1	0	1	2
Craigengower	3	1	0	2	2
Recreio "B"	3	1	0	2	2
Kowloon C.C.	2	0	0	2	0
Yacht Club	3	0	0	3	0

## SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For	Agst.	Up	Dn.
Recreio "A"	232	149	74	0
Civil Service	139	99	40	0
Kowloon B.G.C.	249	211	28	0
East Point R.C.	245	129	39	0
Taikoo R.C.	115	110	0	4
Recreio "B"	162	175	0	13
Kowloon C.C.	63	134	0	41
Craigengower	128	184	0	58
Yacht Club	132	195	0	63

## LOCAL BASEBALL.

## THE WEEK-END GAMES.

## KIORAS SECURE FIRST VICTORY.

The baseball season commenced on Saturday afternoon after the little "joss pidgin" performed by Mr. J. J. Muccio, president of the Association, Mr. Keenahan and Mr. Him Wong. Mr. Muccio pitched the first ball with Mr. Him Wong at bat and Mr. Keenahan behind the plate.

The Kioras then took the field against the S.C.A.A. Juniors. The game was evenly contested and resulted in a win for the Kioras.

The line-up and scores are as follows:

## S.C.A.A. Juniors v. Kioras.

To Kwan a.s. K. K. Leung  
K. C. Leung s.b. C. K. Leung  
M. K. Kwong p. Lee Tung  
Luke c. O. C. Arculli  
Tong Kwan 1b. C. C. Leung  
L. S. Chin 3b. C. B. Ng  
P. S. Shin c.f. S. L. Wong  
M. S. Young 1.f. T. K. Pong  
S. L. Lee r.f. C. F. Remedios  
Sub. K. Tye r.f.  
Umpires: June, & Bautista.

## SCORES BY INNINGS.

1934387 Totals  
S.C.A.A. 1051010 5  
Kioras 3133000 10

## SCOUTS DEFEAT CHINA ATHLETICS.

In a keenly contested game played on the Happy Valley diamond yesterday afternoon the South China Scouts nine defeated the China Athletics by 5 to 4 runs.

There was a large number of Chinese ball fans present and excitement ran high in the last innings when the losers made a strenuous attempt to equalize.

The line-ups and score are as follows:

## S.C. Scouts v. Chinese Athletics.

K. C. Leung a.s. P. F. Choi  
K. C. Leung s.b. Y. Y. Lam  
Y. S. Wang r.f. C. P. Ip  
Y. T. Chan 1st K. S. Sun  
M. H. Kwok c. Y. K. Kwok  
K. L. Wong r.f. T. C. Pang  
K. N. Ip p. W. C. Leong  
I. O. Leong 1.f. Y. T. Leong  
P. W. Leung 3b. H. K. Leung

## INNINGS.

1934467 Totals  
S.C. Scouts 0231000 5  
Chinese Ath. 1120000 4

## COUNTY CRICKET.

## MATCHES SPOILT BY RAIN.

## JARDINE'S SPLENDID INNINGS.&lt;/



## PROBLEM OF UNIFICATION STILL TO BE SOLVED.

### COMMANDERS AND THEIR HOLDINGS.

#### FENG YU HSIANG'S BIG PART IN THE VICTORY.

### THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.

[By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY.]

The end of the Northern Expedition finds China faced with the same problem of unification, writes Mr. George E. Sokolsky in the *North China Daily News*. At present, the capital is in Nanking, for the Nationalists and their allies, the Kuomintang and Shansi, recognize that tacitly as the seat of authority.

But it is not altogether clear whether Shansi and the Kuomintang will accept Nanking dictatorship or whether they will insist upon the removal of the capital to Peking. Their attitude towards this particular question will, in a very marked degree, be indicative of their attitude towards the Nanking Government.

At this moment, China is divided into parts as follows:

Nanking: Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui.

Navy: Fukien.

Kwangsi Group: Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Hupeh.

Kuomintang: Kansu, Shensi, Honan and Shantung.

Shansi: Shansi, Chahar, Suiyuan, Teling, and Chihli including Peking.

Mukden: Three Eastern Provinces.

Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuan and Sinkiang fall to none of these groups although all of them probably now fly the Nationalist flag.

#### Taxable Areas And Ports.

It will be noted that the areas are about equal in influence, each group consisting of a combination of rich and poor provinces. Each group has at least one important opening to the sea and one lucrative tax area. This can be analyzed as follows under the names of the commanding official:

Lucrative Tax Area. Port to Sea.

Kiangsu, Chiang Kai Shek, Shanghai.

Foochow, Navy, Foochow.

Canton, Li Tsi Hsin, Canton.

Hupeh, Pei Chung Hsi, Hankow.

Shantung, Feng Yu Hsiang, Tsingtao.

Chihli, Yen Hsi Shan, Tientsin.

Manchuria, Chang Tso Lin, Dairen.

From this, it will be seen that although Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang did most of the fighting and is largely responsible for the Nationalist victory, he has received the least taxable area and the least profitable port. If China is to be unified and the taxes nationally collected and the expenditures budgetized, this does not matter. Tachism in any form will cease to exist and no commander of troops will be troubled by the necessity for funds. But if this division of territory implies independent tax collection, then Marshal Feng is inadequately provided for—and that will undoubtedly lead to trouble.

#### Feng Won The War.

The position of Marshal Feng is pivotal in the politics of the day. He has won the war. With the exception of the 4th Army, none of Nanking's troops showed any capacity for staff work or for fighting. Feng Yu Hsiang saved Chiang Kai Shek's forces at Hanchow, Taining and Tainan. He captured the outskirts of Tainan before Nanking's armies reached Tainan. His troops were never involved in the quarrel with the Japanese at Tainan, the 4th, 40th and 8th Nanking armies being largely responsible, with occasional sniping by Chen Tiao Yuan's troops along the Shantung Railway. After the Tsinan incident, Feng Yu Hsiang's troops continued the advance northward, while the Nanking troops retreated to Tainan and Hanchow. His crack troops under General Lu Chung Lin were in front of Machang when the armistice was arranged. In all this fighting since last August, he has lost 8,000 men. His 1st Kuomintang of 30,000 men has remained intact and is still the best fighting force and the most mobile army in China. Whereas Chiang Kai Shek has added mere numbers to his army until he had 180,000 men between Hanchow and Tainan, Feng Yu Hsiang has added no troops, but has kept his army fit.

The Nanking Government is now faced with the serious problem of establishing its asserted national authority. If it becomes the recognized national Government—not recognized by Foreign Powers, but by the provinces of China, then China will *ipso facto* be unified and a new era entered upon. If, on the other hand, there is a prolongation of regionalism, then there will have to be more wars until either China is unified and centralized or the rights of the provinces to factual self-government are recognized.

The Struggle Over Taxes.

The issue over which this struggle will eventuate is taxation. At present the Nationalist Government collects taxes in four provinces, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui. Shanghai contributes the

largest share of the amount collected. Shanghai, including its forerunners, paid for the Northern Expedition. It is true that some of this money was sent to Feng Yu Hsiang, Pei Chung Hsi and Yen Hsi Shan, but these were free-will offerings on the part of Chiang Kai Shek rather than the result of a distribution of funds according to a war budget.

The peace budget must involve huge expenditure for rehabilitation. Honan and Shantung particularly require financial assistance because of their condition. If the Ministry of Finance can collect national taxes in all provinces adhering to the Nationalist flag, and if a budget is arranged so that the revenues are equitably dispensed on a national basis and are not contributed to the war chest of one individual, then China can be unified. Otherwise, there will be more fighting in September, when the northern sun is less piercing.

#### 3,000,000 Men Under Arms.

These financial problems cannot be worked out effectively without a disbandment of troops. It is my estimate that there are 3,000,000 men under arms in China as soldiers or bandits. China does not require nor can she support an army of that size. It is roughly estimated that approximately one million dollars a day has been consumed by these military enterprises this year. A country that is so poor in means of communications, education and industrial development cannot afford such expenditures. If a national army is to be organized and the remainder of the troops disbanded, only such armies as have proved their fighting value in the present war on either side need be retained.

For instance, of Feng Yu Hsiang's forces, the 1st Kuomintang and the Kansu Cavalry, have been outstanding; of Chiang Kai Shek's troops, the 4th Army, and so on for each commander. If such a method of disbandment were followed, no one man would have enough troops to do much fighting without the assistance and co-ordination of effort of all the other forces. But it is doubtful whether Nanking would be prepared to give up its huge army of heterogeneous fighters. These troops are not of much value to-day as the war has proved, but with a European staff behind them, a European army may again become important, and that, of course, is on the cards at any time.

It is interesting in this connection to note that Feng Yu Hsiang had adhered closely to General Galen's plans for a small, mobile force, deeply impregnated with the Commander's ideology, while Chiang Kai Shek is following the classical Chinese organization of pitting great man-power against the enemy in the expectation that numbers will win. The superiority of the small, mobile force in Chinese fighting was clearly proved in this war, both Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan having smaller forces than any of the other commanders.

#### Finance And Disbandment.

If disbandment and the national collection of taxes and the budgeting of expenditure takes place, then China is fairly on the verge of unification. If all sides continue to maintain separate armies, separate treasuries and separate military plans, then another war is inevitable. Much will depend upon the relations of Chiang Kai Shek and Feng Yu Hsiang. There are so many rumours in the air, that one does not choose amongst them, but the events of the next two or three weeks will definitely fix their relationships.

Whenever the Nationalists have captured a great centre like Hankow or Shanghai, the commander-in-chief has entered the city in triumph, not unmixed, it is true, by C.P. opposition. Yet on the verge of the taking of Tientsin and Peking, Chiang Kai Shek returns to Nanking. Is it to prepare for a triumphal entry into Peking or is it because Yen Hsi Shan has not extended a fitting invitation?

## IN THIRTY YEARS' TIME.

### SOME PROGNOSTICATIONS.

#### OPTIMISTIC MEN OF SCIENCE.

The *Daily Mail* published on May 12th its 10,000th number and it has now been in existence 32 years.

A special feature of the number mentioned was some prognostications by eminent Scientists of world conditions 30 years hence—when it produces its 20th thousand number. We give the following extracts from the various prophesies.

#### THERE SHALL STILL BE WAR.

##### AND MORE TERRIBLE WEAPONS.

By Professor A. M. Low, the *Distinguished British Scientist and Consultant Engineer.*

In thirty years time I doubt very much if it would be possible for a business man to be solely interested in the products of one country, for I believe that he will read a newspaper which is international in its scope. It will be a simple matter to travel from London to India in a few days, and it will be essential that this travel shall be conducted in comfort without isolation of the traveller.

I cannot think that the engineer of the future will be content with the two and a half per cent. efficiency of artificial light, surely the most important commodity known to civilization! That an increasing public who improve their minds at the expense of their bodies will not affect our interest in speed and comfort is impossible to credit.

Main motor roads will increase, they will be covered with cheap cars using less costly fuels at an efficiency greater than twelve per cent. It will be nothing to talk to our offices from a train or aeroplane by selective-directional, short wave wireless, and still less to make use of a channel tunnel or to counteract the ridiculous size of this country by means of safe aeroplanes.

#### World Language Need.

Certainly, coal and smoke in the home will be avoided, though I believe this will be by cable transmission and not by radio within so short a time. I doubt if women will be so interested in clothes. I hope the orgy of a meal will be less important, and I believe that the need for an international language will become more painfully apparent.

I do not think we shall have abolished war, but rather that the study of the atom and the application of synthetic chemistry will have taught us to obtain weapons more drastic and foods more easy of assimilation. New nervous diseases and an outcry for improved city silence, communal kitchens, and other things will give politicians a splendid opportunity to compare their difficulties with those of the good old times in which we shall be alleged to have lived to-day.

#### MEN TO PRODUCE MORE.

##### WITH LESS STRAIN.

By Professor CARL OEFFENHEIMER, of *Germany's leading authorities on chemistry and medicine.*

We can indicate how things will be in 30 years—if there are no hindrances. The serious disturbances in the development of children due to want of vitamins (nickels) or malodorous glands, with inner secretions in consequence of faulty assimilation and faulty feeding, will have in a very great measure been checked.

Infectious diseases, above all, malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, as well as tuberculosis and typhus, will have been almost stamped out by hygienic measures. Scientific feeding, based on the advanced knowledge of food assimilation, will guarantee the normal development of the child and the maintenance of the normal health of the mature man.

By the help of the rapidly advancing science of the physiology and psychology of work each man will be in his right place, and the output of each will be a maximum with a minimum of bodily and spiritual strain.

In 30 years little coal will be burned. It will be turned on the spot into gases, which will be sent in all directions and bring warmth and power, and into petrol for motors.

Where water flows its force will be used for producing electrical power.

It is probable that the enormous power of the rays of the sun and of the moon will be put at our service, so that the human race will control immense energy with the help of which all rough work will be done.

#### Rejoicing In Work.

There will then be a generation of men rejoicing in work who, with the entire mastery of the forces of Nature, will create commodities.

(Continued on next column.)

## WHEN A MAN IS DRUNK.

### A NEW DICTUM.

#### MUST BE ABLE TO DRIVE "SAFELY."

London, May 18th.

The controversy between the Bench and the medical profession as to when a man, and especially a motorist, is drunk is revived by a new dictum of Mr. Oulton, the Lambeth magistrate, yesterday.

He was dealing with a case in which a motorist was charged with drunkenness, and he said:

"Drunkenness which is punishable may be something less than drunk and incapable, or drunk and disorderly. Surely the test of drunkenness when applied to charges of drunk in charge of a car, of a child of a steam engine, or of firearms, must be a definite loss of control due to drink."

If the evidence, medical or otherwise, shows that owing to the consumption of alcohol a man is unable safely to control a car of which he has charge, that man is guilty of an offence. This view differs from that of other magistrates. I am not bound, however, by what may be magisterial misinterpretations of what the Lord Chief Justice said.

#### Lord Hewart's Ruling.

When the problem was recently discussed in the Court of Criminal Appeal, Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, ruled that "drunk means drunk."

Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., the chairman of London Sessions, has held that "under the influence of drink" does not mean drunk and that a drunken motorist is one

who took intoxicating liquors so as to disturb his mental balance and rendered himself unsafe to be in charge of a motor-car.

Mr. Bingley, the Marylebone magistrate, refuses to allow a doctor to differentiate between the drunkenness of a motorist and that of a pedestrian, and his colleague, Mr. Hay Halkett, has ruled that the law does not require a higher degree of sobriety in persons in charge of motor-cars than in persons walking in the street.

A committee appointed by the British Medical Association failed to find a standard test of sobriety.

The consequence will be a tremendous production of goods of every kind.

The most important progress, however, will be made in the most ancient field of production, the industrialization in the widest sense of agriculture, which provides raw stuffs for the food of mankind.

And this vigorous higher development of agricultural production will at the same time solve the problem of the final destination of the overwhelming quantity of useful commodities—the problem of markets.

#### China's Over-Populated Areas.

If the productivity of the over-populated, hunger districts of China is increased, if the sparsely inhabited giant plains of the Argentine, Siberia, and Australia are occupied by productive man, if the opening-up of traffic with the tropics brings to mankind the riches of their forests, then markets will come into being which will take in exchange for their important raw stuffs and half-manufactured products the quantity of industrial products which is produced, to whatever heights production may rise.

#### TO THE MOON.

##### A DREAM JUSTIFIED BY SCIENCE.

FROM PROFESSOR P. EMANUELLI, secretary to the Vatican Observatory, Rome.

Within 10 years one of the problems which most fascinated the minds of philosophers and astronomers of antiquity, as well as of our day—namely, the problem of interplanetary communications—will be well on the road to solution. The moon will be the first world to which extra-terrestrial journeys will be attempted. Studies and experiments to this end have already begun.

Within 30 years this seductive problem will no longer be a theoretical speculation by learned professors, but an object of practical experiments and attempts on the part of daring technicians and mechanics.

The first step will be to send to the moon rockets with a multiple charge, whose fall on to the surface of the moon will be watched by our astronomers through powerful telescopes. Then new and more perfect rockets will be sent until the system is sufficiently safe for men to risk taking the journey. For this purpose it is necessary to have enormous sources of energy, which we do not now possess.

Perhaps within 30 years physicists and chemists will be able to give to us by the decomposition of the atom and the liberation and utilization of the immense interatomic energy contained inside the atom. Someone may think all this a dream. But it is a dream justified by science.

## OUR SPARTAN ACTRESSES.

### EARLY HOURS AND MUCH EXERCISE.

#### DIET OF CUTLETS AND PINEAPPLE.

Actresses and actresses are still quite popularly supposed to be people who hate going to bed, writes the *Daily Mail* theatrical correspondent. The idea persists that when the play is over they go off to rowdy parties or to furtive night clubs and there proceed to drink more champagne than is good for them.

On the whole, this is fiction. There are some well-known gossips of the stage, and theatrical parties are not uncommon, but the majority of actors and actresses realise it is essential that they take care of themselves, and I have never been to a theatrical party which a bishop might not have attended.

Actresses of the standing of Miss Edith Day and Miss Evelyn Laye, who are paid about £250 a week and whose livelihood depends upon their keeping fresh and fit, are seldom seen at midnight functions. Miss Day has been in some very long runs and is credited with being one of the most well-to-do of musical comedy stars. That she continues to shine brightly is at least partly due to the fact that she does not burn the candle at both ends.

#### Miss Lily Elsie's Opinion.

Leading women of musical comedy have only a certain period of sunshine in which to make hay. Miss Lily Elsie told me after her recent come-back that she would never again take a part which called for modern stage dancing. There is always a shortage of such stars, and while the salaries they receive may seem to be extravagant and the money they earn from gramophone records—it runs into many hundreds of pounds a month in certain cases—is very large, the strain on the actress's physique must be taken into business account.

Besides, the demands made on a star's financial sympathies are endless. "You would be amazed if you knew how often I am asked for the 'loan' of £50 or £100," one once told me. "People who criticise us seem to forget how utterly dependent we are upon freedom from illness and accident," an actor said to me the other day. "If I broke my leg in crossing the street or became cut about the face in a motor accident, it is quite possible that I should be finished for stage work. In our way we have to live as carefully as do athletes."

Scores of actresses—very likely hundreds—have put themselves on the fashionable diet of cutlets and pineapple in the cause of bodily fitness.

There is a revue dancer in London who has an hour's complete message every day. The last time I wanted to have a word with Miss Gertrude Lawrence I had to wait till she had got her afternoon "nap" over.

If you go to supper with Miss Sybil Thorndike you will find that cocoa is her staple midnight drink; if you have a meal with Alice Delysia you will find that she will drink nothing but water or a little red wine. "Red wine is the best thing in the world for the complexion, spirits the worst," she says.

Ginger ale is the only thing you can get Mr. William Mollison to drink when he has a new production in hand. Practically every morning of his life Mr. Tom Walls is up with the lark and out with his horses. Mr. Joseph Coyne constantly goes for long walks in the park, Miss Edna Best swims and sits for hours watching cricket. You very seldom see Mr. Frederick Lonsdale or Mr. Noel Coward at a theatrical party.

Yes, the times when actors and actresses began their day at midnight have changed. If now and then they do have the rest to dance till 4 a.m. it is because they are not jaded and are in a physical condition to stand an occasional "night out."

#### U.S. WAR SHRINE IN ENGLAND.

##### CLASSIC BUILDING AT BROOKWOOD.

It is expected that the memorial to Americans who died during the war in England or elsewhere which is now being erected at Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey, will be completed in November. The architect is Mr. Egerton Swarzwort, of New York.

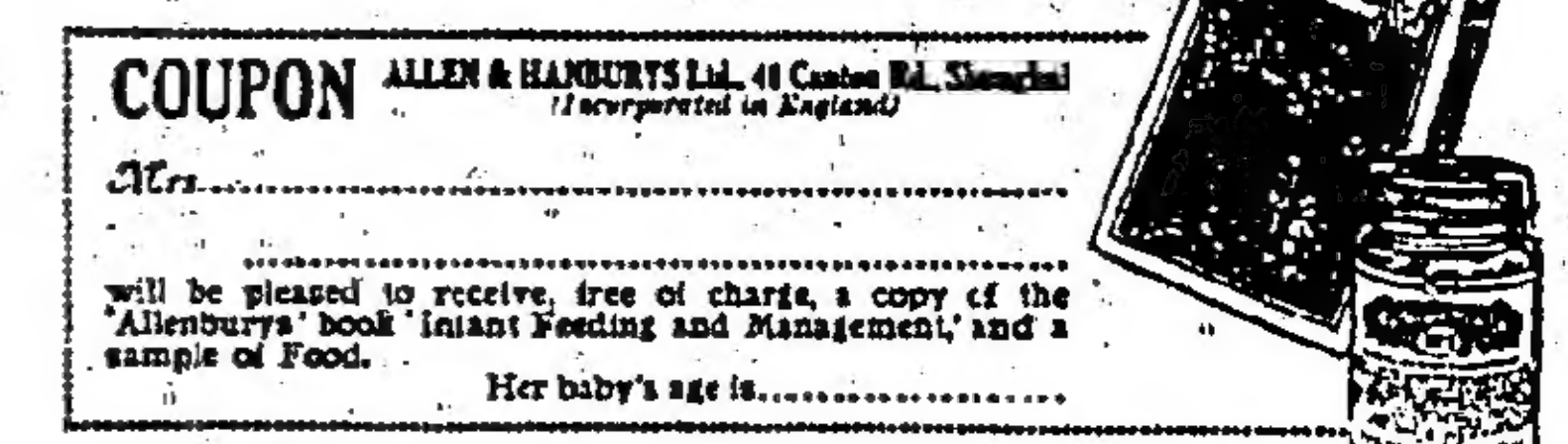
The memorial will take the form of a classic building of Portland stone, with a Doric portico, faced with four pillars. Inside will be a vault.

A notable feature will be the stained glass windows, designed and executed by Mr. Reginald Hallward, who is associated with the British Imperial war memorial tablets lately installed in Westminster Abbey and in Continental cathedrals. They will embody the insignia of the 18 American regiments engaged in the war.



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## SCOTLAND YARD ENQUIRY.

INSPECTOR QUESTIONED FOR FOUR HOURS.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS' HINT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 8th. Inspector Collins of Scotland Yard, against whom serious allegations are made in connection with the interrogation of Miss Savidge, gave evidence before the tribunal in the Law Courts to-day.

The case for the Police was opened by Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., who said that the action taken by Scotland Yard had been gravely misunderstood.

He emphasised that the whole of the interrogation at Scotland Yard related solely to the question of whether the two policemen who gave evidence in the case against Sir Leo Chiozza Money and Miss Savidge should be committed for perjury.

### Acting Under Orders.

Chief-Inspector Collins, after giving his evidence in chief, was closely cross-examined by Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for four hours, and the cross-examination had not been completed when the Court adjourned.

Inspector Collins denied that he used threats or blandishments to obtain answers from Miss Savidge. He declared that her statements were voluntary, that she was self-possessed throughout and was cheerful.

It was ridiculous, he declared, to suggest that her statement had been altered in any way.

He also told the tribunal that he was acting on the instructions of the Director of Public Prosecutions in investigating Miss Savidge's life.

### Accommodation Point.

Asked why the detective chose to take her to Scotland Yard, Inspector Collins said that Miss Savidge was questioned at the Yard because the accommodation at the Police Station and at her home in New Southgate was inadequate.

He agreed that Miss Egan (who introduced Miss Savidge to Sir Leo Chiozza Money) was questioned in her home in the presence of her brother and that her examination lasted for only ninety minutes.

### Altered Methods.

Sir Patrick Hastings, cross-examining, raised questions on Inspector Collins, stressing the fact that a Police motor-car was sent without warning to Miss Savidge, a totally different procedure from that adopted in the case of Sir Leo Chiozza Money.

Inspector Collins said he was unable to express an opinion when Sir Patrick Hastings suggested that recently there have been an unusual number of voluntary statements by murderers.

## PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

STRONG INDICTMENT OF THE POLICE.

HOME SECRETARY PROMISES FULL ENQUIRY.

Cabled reports were received at the time of the Parliamentary debate on this case but the following fuller account, will be of interest. A very strong indictment was made of the police methods and the Home Secretary fully agreed that the matter must be thrashed out from beginning to end as the credit of the Metropolitan Police was deeply involved. The Home Secretary thanked Mr. Johnston, the Labour member for Dundee, for the very fair and able way in which he stated the case.

Sir Eldon Bankes, a former Lord Justice of Appeal, was appointed chairman of the committee investigating the matter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 10th. When the matter was raised at question time by Mr. Johnston (Dundee) the House was full. It was crowded when, having secured the right to raise the question again as a matter of grave and urgent importance, he moved the adjournment at 7.30 p.m.

Throughout the proceedings, Sir William Joyson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, who sat by him on both occasions, showed evidence of great indignation and of sympathy with the demand for a full inquiry. There was the ominous absence of a single cheer when the Home Secretary rose to reply in defence of his colleague, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and his subordinates at Scotland Yard, but his frank offer of an inquiry won general approval.

Mr. Johnston (Dundee) said that the Labour Party had raised this discussion not because they had the slightest concern with what was known as the "Money case" or the "Hyde Park Case" (Hear, hear.) Their concern was that they should take whatever steps could be taken by the House to preserve whatever civil liberties we still possessed, and it was their duty to offer resolute and determined opposition to anything in the nature of the Cheka (the Russian-Soviet Terrorist Secret Police), a Turkish system, Star Chamber methods, or what was known in the United States as the Third Degree. (Opposition cheers.)

### Magistrate's Strictures.

Recently an ex-member of the Government and a woman were acquitted after a public trial on a charge of an offence alleged to have been committed in Hyde Park. The case was stopped by the magistrate before the woman was called on to give her evidence.

On Tuesday of this week at about 1.30 p.m. the woman who had been tried was visited at her place of business by Inspector Clarke and a woman police officer—a police chaperon he thought was her correct designation. The woman, Miss Savidge, was taken into her employer's room, where the police inspector produced his official card.

He said, "I would like you to accompany me to Scotland Yard with reference to the Sir Leo Money case."

### "Come At Once."

Miss Savidge replied that she thought that the case had been finished.

The inspector retorted that it was important that certain matters should be cleared up, and that it was desired that she should accompany them at once to Scotland Yard.

Miss Savidge said she wanted to go home to change into another coat.

The police chaperon declared that to be totally unnecessary, and said, "Miss Savidge must come at once."

She was taken in a motor-car to New Scotland Yard. The car passed within a quarter of a mile of her home but no attempt whatever was made to enable Miss Savidge to acquaint her mother with where she was going.

She arrived at New Scotland Yard, according to Mr. Johnston's information, was taken to a room, and Miss Wilde, the police chaperon, was dismissed from the room by Inspector Clarke.

Inspector Clarke took down the questions and answers while Inspector Collins, the other occupant of the room, conducted the interrogation. He began by informing Miss Savidge that the Sir Leo Money case was not nearly finished, that the police officers who had been implicated in the case at Hyde Park were men of good character and good police records, that their wives had to be considered, and he added, "Don't tell lies to us. You have never been sworn before God. We know everything and if you tell lies both you and Sir Leo Money will suffer."

Then they proceeded to ask her questions about her age, the wages she earned, and so on. Then the suggestion was made to her that she was not officially engaged to be married.

### Gave Pledge's Address.

She gave the name and address of her fiancé. Inspector Collins replied that he knew the young man and his address. She gave the information. She was asked if she had been properly introduced to him and she said, "Yes," she was introduced by a girl friend whose name she gave. The police knew all that and said so.

She was asked what she and the girl friend were doing near Albemarle-street on the night Miss Savidge was introduced by Miss Egan to Sir Leo Money.

She replied quite innocently that she and Miss Egan had gone to a hairdressers in Albemarle-street where there had been an advertisement for free treatment for permanent waving. They found that they had gone on the wrong day and after leaving these premises had met Sir Leo Money. The police then said they knew all that and knew more than Miss Savidge was aware of.

Elaborate questions were then put about how the two women and Sir Leo Money went to a cinema, where they sat in the cinema, how they sat in the cinema, and what happened. The questions proceeded for a long time about the Astoria Hotel, whether any presents in money or goods had ever been given to Miss Savidge and she admitted she had once got a pair of subtle gloves from Sir Leo Money at Christmas time.

Questions were asked about her wardrobe and her income. She denied any misconduct, denied to use the words in the statement, "kissing or cuddling" in the cinema, or that Sir Leo Money sat with his arm round her in the cinema.

Then she said in the statement which she gave yesterday, a sworn deposition: "I got very tired of the cross-examination and let the statement go at what the officer had written down." It was to the credit of the officers that at this period they offered her tea.

### "Irene Will Spoon With Me."

Tea was brought in. There was one spoon. The officer suggested in a friendly, flippant, humorous way that the one spoon would do for them all and that "Irene will spoon with me." Then the questioning proceeded, half-hour after half-hour. What had happened at the Astoria Hotel. What they talked about in Hyde Park.

She told them quite frankly that she was speaking to Sir Leo Money about her young man. "Where were you sitting in the park?" She did not know. It was the first occasion she had ever been there. She did not know Hyde Park at all.

They tried to trap her and asked her whether she had taken any wine that night at dinner, and that she might be really dazed and might not remember actually what had transpired. This she denied.

This girl of 22 years of age had gone through what, happily, few young women were ever called upon to go through. They asked her to stand up and show the length of her dress. They asked her what was the colour of her petticoat.

A Socialist Member: A damn shame.

They made comments on her petticoat, added Mr. Johnston, who then read the statement, which Miss Savidge had made. She said:

"I was then requested to give full particulars of the clothes I was wearing and what Sir Leo was wearing. They also requested me to stand up so that they could see the length of my clothes. I did and I gave full particulars of the clothes I was wearing."

There was no woman present. They inquired whether I wore a petticoat, and if so, what was the colour, and they made the statement that it was a very pretty petticoat I was wearing."

Mr. Johnston said: "I will omit the next part of her statement, only saying this, that if, as the result of the discussion, the Government and the Home Secretary should find it possible to give us the proper kind of inquiry that we suggest, that evidence will be available immediately."

Then, Inspector Collins said, and he drew the special attention of the Home Secretary to this: "You are really a good girl. But there are several things one can do without really sinning. Don't be afraid to tell us as we will look after you."

"Then," continued Mr. Johnston, "the demonstration—it's the only word I can use—took place. The officer sat down beside Miss Savidge and asked for a demonstration of what had happened in Hyde Park."

### "After Five Hours Of This."

"The officer said: 'When we were young we had a good time ourselves. We are only making these inquiries for the sake of the police officers whose conduct is being inquired into.' The police officer put his arm round the girl to demonstrate how Sir Leo might have been sitting. Then they proceeded to a statement as to questions which it was alleged the officer put to Miss Savidge, accompanied by demonstration."

"They tried to trap her about whether or not two police officers had come on the scene. She repeated that there was only one. She said 'officer,' not 'officers.'"

"After five hours of this," (loud cries of "Shame!") "without any opportunity given to the girl to be assisted by a legal adviser, without even a woman police chaperon being present, that girl was then released from what I can only describe as a Third Degree examination." (Cheers.)

She was taken home in a car. No telephonic communication was sent to the mother. A telephonic communication was undoubtedly sent to a nearby police station. A plain-clothes policeman called on the mother, but not until six o'clock, and it was not until eight o'clock or thereabouts that the girl got home.

When she got home she collapsed. "The officers," she said, "repeatedly warned me that I was not to say a word to anybody that I had been at Scotland Yard or that I had made a statement, and I would hear no more of this matter, and this was repeated to me after my arrival home."

Mr. Johnston said that an attempt was made to get similar evidence from the other girl, Miss Egan. She refused to give any evidence unless in the presence of her brother. (Cheers.)

### Letter To Home Secretary.

An attempt had been made to solicit evidence of a similar kind in other quarters, and Inspector Collins informed Miss Savidge's legal advisers that they had no right to be communicated with, that he, who was conducting the inquiries, had the right to take evidence where and how he liked, and that there was no necessity for him to communicate with Miss Savidge's solicitors at all.

"An inquiry into the conduct of the police had turned out to be an attempt by the police at using Third Degree methods, an inquiry to endeavour to trip up Miss Savidge in some way or other."

## HOME SECRETARY.

SENDS FOR SIR A. BODKIN AND THE DETECTIVES.

Sir William Joyson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, replying, recalled to the House how the case first came up. There was a prosecution of a man well known to them all and a woman, in which two police officers of perfectly good character and records brought charges against them. The case was dismissed, with strong observations by the magistrate, without hearing all the evidence for the defence.

Reading between the lines of the magistrate's statement, it was quite clear that what was suggested was that the witnesses for the prosecution might have been guilty of wilful and deliberate mis-statements amounting to perjury.

He (Sir William) therefore sent the whole of the papers to Sir Archibald Bodkin, the Director of Public Prosecutions. Sir Archibald was an independent officer not under himself (the Home Secretary). He owed allegiance to the Attorney-General. He had control of the whole of the public prosecutions in this country.

### Independent Action.

Sir William, continuing, said the Director held that before he could conduct a prosecution for perjury, he must be satisfied by his own inquiry that there was at least *prima facie* case to go before the court, and therefore decided to make a separate inquiry.

### A Case For Inquiry.

The Director wrote in his own hand to the Commissioner of Police asking him to lend him two of his most experienced inspectors. The Commissioner sent over Inspector Collins who was put in charge of the case. Certain inquiries were made.

After hearing accusations in the House earlier in the day he (Sir William) sent for the Director of Public Prosecutions. He sent for Inspector Collins and Sergeant Clarke, the other officer concerned in the case. He saw them personally. He took personal statements.

The matter was one of absolutely vital importance, and it was necessary to devote all the time possible to get to the bottom of the subject. On those statements he came to the conclusion that undoubtedly there was a case for inquiry. The statements made by the inspector, sergeant, and the woman officer, who was present during part of the time, denied in the strongest terms most of what had been said by Mr. Johnston.

### Challenge Of Truth.

"Here there arises," said Sir William, "a quite definite challenge of truth between those for whom Mr. Johnston has spoken and these two police officers. It is a very serious position. (Cheers.) I do not hesitate to say that since I have been Home Secretary, although there have been various small troubles in regard to police matters, these have not given me anything like the grave anxiety that the present one has given me, and still more in consequence of the statements made by Mr. Johnston. I don't complain of the manner in which he has presented his case. He presented it with great moderation and put the points very fairly before the House. What am I to do?"

While Mr. Johnston had been speaking and had made his accusations, which if there was any truth in them at all were of the most damning character to the police, he had sent to his room in which the police officers then were and he had received a statement that they denied matters in the statement read by Mr. Johnston. (Socialist murmurs of dissent.)

"It would be just as wrong for me," retorted Sir William, "to keep one side back. These police officers are entitled to justice, as the members of the public are entitled to justice. Mr. Johnston asks if I would give a full inquiry. If I had any doubt at all about the propriety of an inquiry after the documents I have no doubt whatever, after the statements by Mr. Johnston, that it is essentially a case for a full, complete, and exhaustive inquiry. I could not hold my office for a single moment if I refused to grant the fullest and most impartial inquiry where charges of this kind are made against three members of the police force."

### Very Great Stir—If True.

"You will remember that on the character of the police force depends a very great deal of the life of this great metropolis. If it can be established for one moment that charges of this kind are true, it will be a very great slur upon the police force, and a disgrace which I don't hesitate to say they will take some time to live down."

"I say sincerely from the bottom of my heart I hope the result of the inquiry will not be to cast that slur. On the other hand the complainants are entitled to have that inquiry, so at once I accept the suggestion of Mr. Johnston."

"I can think of nothing better than to ask for the appointment of one of His Majesty's judges to hold a full and open inquiry, and if he

### (Continued on next column.)

## MP'S AND THE NEWS-PAPERS.

CHANGED RELATIONS.

JOY OVER THE UNRULY M.P.

Sir John Simon, M.P., responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament" at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the May Fair Hotel, W., discussed humorously the changed relations which had occurred between Parliament and the Press.

We had reached the stage now, he said, when it did not lie in the mouth of Parliament to threaten newspapers with pains and penalties for daring to report its proceedings. On the contrary, it was only on rare occasions that parliamentary proceedings were reported at all.

"There is more joy in Fleet-street over one parliamentarian who insults the Speaker," he added, "than over the ninety and nine honourable members who are in no need of being suspended."

The Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, M.P., who presided, proposed "The Newspaper Press Fund."

I must be by many years the youngest chairman you have had. I am all in favour of youth taking its part in responsibilities, and in competition with a great country like the United States, we cannot pay too much attention to youth. But the age of a man must depend upon the man himself, and I have a standing example before my eyes in my father, who celebrated his 80th birthday recently. He has the most virile brain of any man I know.

There is no profession which has such a variety of activities as journalism. There is no more hard-working man than the average London journalist. There is no single moment of the day that he is able to call his own, and in a great many cases there is not a night he can call his own.

I remember my uncle (the late Viscount Northcliffe) once saying to me, 'Whatever I have achieved, I never forget that I am always a working journalist,' and I think that whoever may be in authority over a newspaper or group of newspapers must bear in mind not only the control of the organisation, but also the well-being of those working for that organisation.

### Princely Generosity.

Lord Burnham, responding, said that the Fund had done untold good during the sixty years of its existence. Altogether the Fund that evening had received from the House of Harmsworth £12,500.

Referring to Mr. Harmsworth's claim to being the youngest chairman, Lord Burnham said he was run very close by one who was now in the fullness of intellectual vigour—Lord Rosebery, who presided over the festival half a century ago, and was now 81.

Lord Riddell, proposing the toast of the chairman, said:

It is a pleasure to say that the Harmsworth family have always recognised the working journalist. Lord Northcliffe was the most generous benefactor of the craft. I welcome his nephew here to-night as a representative of a family which has given more money to the working journalist than any other family.

We are very much indebted to Mr. Harmsworth and his father and his family for their princely generosity. Just think what it means to a Fund like this to have a gracious and kindly chairman who subscribes such a fine gift.

On behalf of working journalists I tender most hearty and grateful thanks for this splendid list which has been provided this evening. It has been a real feat on the part of the chairman.

would like to make any other suggestion as to any of the persons to hold the inquiry I am quite willing to consult with him. Sir William added that he trusted the House would agree he had done what was the only right thing. ("Hear, hear.")

It was a matter, he thought, in which the whole House would desire in the interests of justice and the community, and which he desired in the interests of the moral and discipline of the police force, that an inquiry should be made as quickly and as exhaustively as possible. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hardie (Dundee, Springburn) wished to know what would have happened if Miss Savidge had refused to accompany the police. Would they have taken her if she had refused to go?

Sir William (indignantly): Most certainly not. That statement is absolutely unjustified. The police have no power to do so and never thought of doing so.

Mr. Terence O'Connor (O., Luton), a barrister who has appeared for the defence in several recent criminal trials, said he was prepared to provide the Home Secretary with evidence of the use of third degree methods by Scotland Yard, substantiated by names, dates, and occasions.

The motion for the adjournment was negatived.

## ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

BRILLIANT GATHERING.

LORD HAILSHAM AND THE "BLACK CAP."

Always one of the greatest functions of the year, the Royal Academy banquet at Burlington House was more brilliant than ever.

Two hundred and fifty of the most distinguished men in the arts and sciences, politics, and the law sat at the tables in Gallery III, on the walls of which hung Sir William Orpen's picture "The Black Cap," the most-talked-of work at the Academy this year, Sir Arthur Cope's picture of the King, and Mr. Richard Jack's portrait of Princess Mary.

Sir Frank Dicksee, president of the Royal Academy, was in the chair, and on his right were Prince Arthur of Connaught, the chief guest, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other Ministers. On Sir Frank's left hand sat the Ambassadors of Spain, Germany, the United States, France, Brazil, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, and the Argentine, and the Ministers of five other countries.

At this brilliant gathering, drama was represented by Mr. John Galsworthy, Sir J. Forbes-Robertson, and Sir Arthur Pinero. Science was represented by such distinguished personages as Sir William Bragg and Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal. The Director of the National Gallery, Sir Charles Holmes, sat next to Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Henry Wood, and Sir Landon Ronald represented music; sport was represented by Lord Woolavington, and the Church by a number of bishops and deans. The law had a number of distinguished representatives in the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, Lord Justice Lawrence, Lord Darling, Lord Merivale, and Sir Ernest Wild, Recorder of London.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Sir James Barrie were there for literature, Sir E. L. Lutyens for architecture. The Army and Navy and the Air Force had their representatives in General Lord Horne, Lord Methuen, Admiral of the Fleet Sir C. E. Madden, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branker.

The music was supplied by the band of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, which played behind a thick curtain. Most of the members of this distinguished gathering wore war medals. On every table, as its only decorations, were pale yellow roses.

Sir Frank Dicksee, submitting the royal toasts, said: "Our gracious Queen is an example and a guide to the women of our country, especially to the mothers. We artists greatly value the Queen's constant and discriminating interest in art."

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who replied, said the designing of posters by good artists to make known the places of interest and the produce of the Empire should go far in stimulating a desire to travel imperially as well as to buy imperially.

### "The Black Cap."

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," also proposed by Sir Frank Dicksee, said there was no official connection between the Government and art. The Government's activities were confined to narrow limits, such as grants to a few galleries, the preservation of a bridge, the erection of a telephone call-box, and the designing of a sixpence or a postage stamp.

"Occasionally we attempt a public monument. We may achieve an Albert Memorial or a Rina statue. In the last few years artists have been invited to fill a few empty spaces in the Houses of Parliament."

"When anything of that kind happens there is extreme nervousness as to the result, and it becomes apparent that many citizens would sleep more soundly if the empty spaces were left blank."

Referring to Sir William Orpen's picture, "The Black Cap," Lord Hailsham said it portrayed a Lord Chancellor who had apparently been pronouncing sentence of death, a thing no Lord Chancellor had power to do.

"This Lord Chancellor is far more afraid that some Royal Academician may pronounce upon him sentence of immortality," he said.

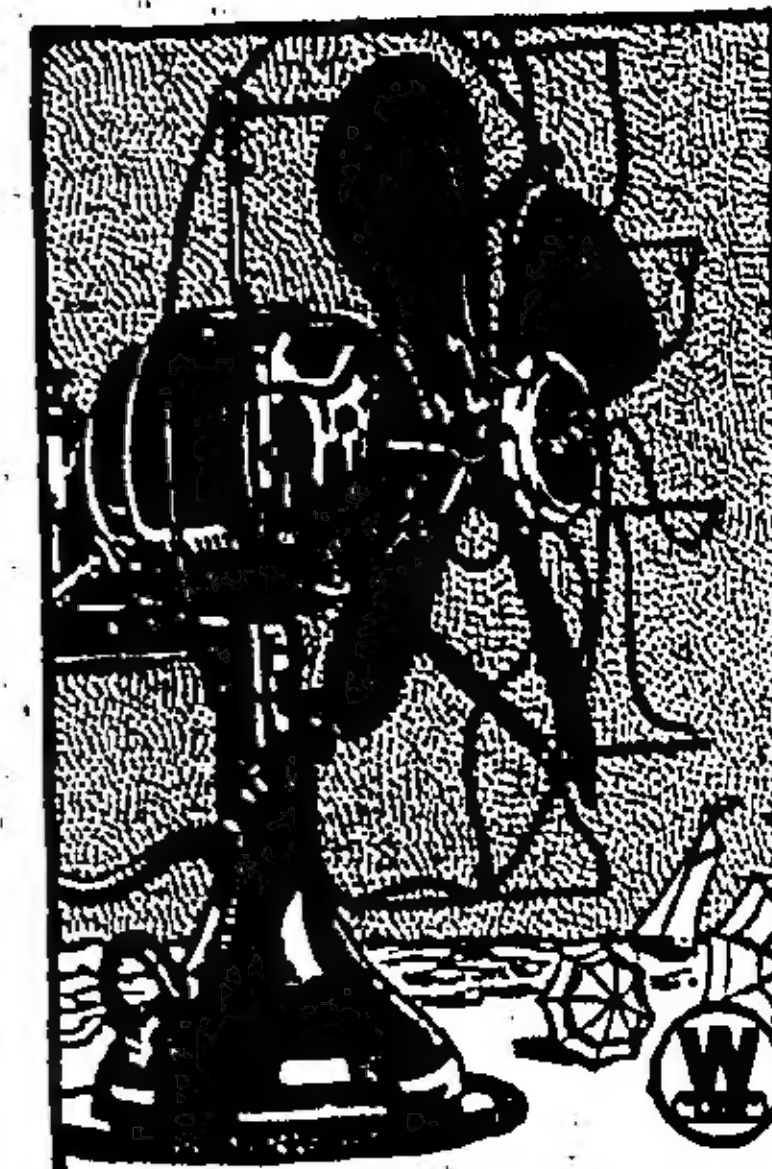
### Sir Frank Dicksee.

Sir Frank Dicksee, proposing the toast of "Literature," said that "books can make the aged forget the years and realise that there are many fresh worlds for them to conquer if they are given the time to read."

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, who responded, said: "We are not a literary nation; we habitually talk about books a great deal more than we read them, and the bulk of our population's reading is a most futile pastime. If you have nothing to do read a book. Don't buy a book; borrow it."

Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, replying to the toast of the "Queen," said: "It used to be said in the good or the bad old

(Continued on next column.)



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ENGLAND'S NEW CLUB-LAND.

WHERE WOMEN MEET THE CABINET.

DUCHESS OR TYPIST.

The woman's club movement is sweeping over England with renewed intensity, says a Home paper. New additions to the nation's club-land are made almost every other day.

The clubs cover extraordinarily wide interests, and appeal in their various expressions to all classes of women and girls, from typists to duchesses.

Business girls have their clubs, where they can entertain friends to dinner or dress with comfort for a dance, and social clubs for women have become an important feature among all political parties.

### No London Monopoly.

London has many charming and attractive clubs for women members, who can boast with truth of the accomplishments of the chef, the farmhouse excellence of the fare, and the quietude of their club.

One of the most important clubs for women entertains the chief Ministers of the day from time to time. London has by no means the monopoly of the new women's clubs. The luncheon club movement, in particular, has taken hold of many important groups of women in the great northern towns.

Bristol took the lead at an early stage and started the Venture Club. This is formed of a representative body of women, and to a considerable extent has shaped itself on the Rotary model. Each woman member represents a different profession or calling.

Edinburgh has a successful woman's club. The club movement is also strong in Yorkshire. Hull possesses one of the most active of these clubs. Whenever a prominent woman visits the town a club endeavours to bring her along as a guest or as a speaker at one of the luncheons.

### Examples.

The Women's Provisional Club and the Soropomist Club are two outstanding examples of this remarkable feminine movement. This extremely representative character of the Woman's Provisional Club membership is indicated by the trades, professions, and callings scheduled in their latest return of members.

Clubs for women of varying degrees of interest, are scattered all over England.

The modern club movement for women is really the outcome of the Browning circles of the 'eighties, when cultured people gathered together to promote a greater and livelier interest in the things then considered worth while; and in the hands of the Liberal women it became a democratic movement that has spread to every class of womanhood.

days, that the House of Commons consisted of three classes of persons—the knighted, the benighted, and the to-be-knighted.

"Perhaps it may be said to-day that the guests at your annual banquet are exhaustively divided into those who have had a hanging, and those who, at any rate, deserve a hanging."

Sir Frank Dicksee, referring to the death of Mr. Charles Sims, said, "Let us not dwell on this last sad act, induced by the torments of insomnia, but rather recall those happier days when he charmed our fancy by his lively imagination, and won our admiration by the beauty of his technique."





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Pres. Jefferson, Tues., July 17th Pres. McKinley, Tues., July 10th  
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Pres. Clark, Sun., July 1, 8 a.m. Pres. Harrison, Sun., Aug. 12, 8 a.m.  
Pres. Adams, Sun., July 16, 8 a.m. Pres. Monroe, Sun., Aug. 26, 8 a.m.

### To Manila

Pres. Jackson, June 19th, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson, July 7th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. Taft, June 23rd, 6 p.m. Pres. Grant, July 17th, 6 p.m.  
Pres. McKinley, July 3rd, 6 p.m. Pres. Lincoln, July 21st, 6 p.m.

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## A LOVELY WAY TO START A ROW.

WHICH ARE THE MOST HIGHLY CIVILISED STATES IN EUROPE?

[By STACY ALMONIER.]

The original meaning of the word civilisation has, I suppose, to do with what may be called crudely "the citying" of the community. It certainly implies that a man who lives in the country is not civilised. But perhaps the matter could be more easily explained in this way: To a man who lives in a remote part of the country, grows his own fruit and vegetables and rears his own cattle the social problems are far simpler than they are to a man who lives cheek by jowl with thousands of his fellow creatures. The latter is forced to think continually in terms of the crowd. In other words, civilisation is the art of living in crowds. And since man is by nature a gregarious creature, and has become extremely prolific, this art has had to be developed to a very fine point.

We no longer, or we should not, judge the standard of civilisation of a State by its size, power, material prosperity, or even by the individual genius of its citizens, but by the general scale of its civil behaviour. In other words, by the citizen's attitude towards his neighbour.

Now, a man who lives in the country may sometimes get the idea in his head that he is all-sufficient, but a man who lives in a city is made to realise that he is surrounded by thousands of people who are doing things for him all the time. His clothes, food, furniture, education and amusements are all supplied by other people. Consequently, if he has any sense and conscience, he must appreciate the fact that this delicate machinery of interdependence is only operative successfully if he too contributes something to the general welfare. That is the whole meaning of civilisation.

Under its influence there spring into being, in the more civilised countries, innumerable movements, institutions and moral doctrines all tending towards the betterment of society. In this universal groping towards civilising influences one fact, I think, must strike anyone. It is that in many respects the smaller States have an advantage over the greater States.

While the Great Powers are judging each other's progress by the scale of their armaments, the perfection of their mechanical productions, the stabilisation of their rates of exchange, they are apt to overlook the fact that lesser Powers are making greater progress in the perfection of their citizens, the hierarchising of their laws, and the improvement of their legal and social systems and national training. Judging by these standards the States of Europe appear to me to be divisible into three groups. Here they are:—

CIVILISED STATES (in order of merit).—Sweden, Scotland, Denmark, Holland, England, Norway, Hungary, Switzerland, Germany.

SEMI-CIVILISED STATES.—France, Wales, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia.

BARBARIC STATES.—Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Greece, the Balkan States, Turkey. (I omit Russia, Poland, etc., because they are hardly European. Besides, how could one class Russia?)

If the Editor would give me space I should like to justify this list in

detail. But as it is I can only make a few generalisations about it. There is no doubt but that at the present time Sweden is a very highly civilised country, and so is Scotland. It is an odd thing, I never feel drawn to Scottish people, but I am always being brought in touch with them. And their civil virtues leave no spellbound. What a marvellous country America would be if some fifteen million of her citizens had been of Scottish rather than Irish stock! Denmark and Holland both enjoy many wise laws, and a high standard of citizenship.

### France's Place.

I put Norway a little lower in the scale than the other Scandinavian countries. It is a little more uncouth, and if one may judge by Ibsen's plays, even if you are one of the very best Norwegians, there is not much fun in being alive, any way. The German Empire was an indirect creation of the Napoleonic Wars. Formerly it consisted of a chain of peasant states, of a very high standard of civilisation. The bubbles of its later imperialism having burst, it will again probably be a great civilising influence in Europe. Its people have character and intelligence. They are industrious and level-headed, and their rather strident practicality is leavened by a passion for music, legend, and light lager.

Someone may complain at my putting France among the "semi-civilised," but I don't see how one can do much else. In spite of great advantages of intelligence and native genius, the French are the most material-minded race in Europe. They are *faute principal* the nation of shopkeepers. No one else begins to know anything about shopkeeping compared with them. From the millionaire to the peasant everyone concentrates on making and hoarding money. From the time of the Napoleonic Wars every attempt to enlarge the international vision of Europe has been blocked by what is known as "French logic." French logic consists in a belief that anything that isn't to the greater glory, enrichment, or security of France is illogical. This attitude may be magnificent, but it isn't civilisation.

### Homes Of Vendetta.

I have little space for the last group. But there is one feature that most of these States have in common. It is what might be called a long memory for old scores. They are homes of the Camorra and the vendetta. They are all anti-social. Most of them take knives to football matches. One has only to attend a bull-fight and to note the attitude of the people towards this spectacle to realise that Spain is still in the fourteenth century.

Ireland has a way of throwing up geniuses and most delightful individuals, but the bulk of the people are dull, vindictive and humourless. They still dwell on century-old grievances, and are too fond of shooting in the back. Ever since the Kingdom of Italy was created it has always been on the verge of something. It still is. But it is something far removed from civilisation. The rest hardly count. I don't expect you to agree with my list, so make up one of your own. It is in any case a lovely way to start a row.

## HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 10th.				
	Previous Day	On Date	at	at
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	10 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.67	29.65	29.61	29.61
Temperature...	82	81	80	81
Humidity...	81	85	85	79
Wind—				
Direction...	NE	SSW	SSW	SSW
Force...	1	3	2	2
Weather...	0	0	0	0.18
Rain...	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.18
Highest open-air Temperature, 9th: 83				
Lowest open-air Temperature, 10th: 79				
B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; E—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.				

## HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 11th to 17th, 1928.									
HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week	Date	Time	Height	Time	Day of Week	Date	Time	Height	Time
Mon.	11	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Tue.	12	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		5 40	4 1	7 30			4 40	5 1	10 31
Tue.	12	5 39	4 6	10 18	Wed.	13	5 38	5 1	11 46
		4 8	5 5	11 38			5 37	5 2	12 52
Wed.	13	5 36	5 1	11 46	Thur.	14	5 35	5 0	12 52
		5 34	5 0	12 52			5 34	5 0	12 52
Thur.	14	5 33	4 59	12 52	Fri.	15	5 32	4 58	12 52
		5 32	4 58	12 52			5 31	4 57	12 52
Fri.	15	5 31	4 57	12 52	Sat.	16	5 30	4 56	12 52
		5 30	4 56	12 52			5 29	4 55	12 52
Sat.	16	5 29	4 55	12 52	Sun.	17	5 28	4 54	12 52
		5 28	4 54	12 52			5 27	4 53	12 52

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## DODWELL-CASTLE LINE.

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For Freight and Particulars, Apply to:—

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Agents.

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hock's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before 22nd June, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928. [6358]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM U.S.A.

THE Motor Vessel "FORESBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underigned on or before 22nd June, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 15th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 9th June, 1928. [6357]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "RAABRUECKEN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashie, at 10 a.m., on the 11th of June, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for Counter-signature.

MELOERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hong Kong, 5th June, 1928. [6339]

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBE & MOJI.

THE Steamship "SANTHIA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th June, 1928. [6339]

## BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "TAKADA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 15th June, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

A Protest has been noted by the Master.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 8th June, 1928. [6336]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KREBER"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 8th JUNE, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.











